INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 160 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 6, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

Policy Of Force To Dominate World ?

Geneva "Closes" Ethiopian Affair

ABYSSINIA'S SOLITARY VOICE UNHEARD

Nazi Head Of Danzig Creates Scene In League

GENEVA, July 4.

The Assembly to-night adopted the draft resolution "closing" the Abyssinian affair.

Forty-four states voted in its favour.

Before voting, the Assembly rejected the Ethiopian request that it should first vote on the two Abyssinian resolutions, firstly, that the Assembly should not recognise any annexation obtained by force of arms, and secondly, a request for ten million sterling loan.

After voting the draft resolution, the Assembly dealt with the Abyssinian resolutions. The first was not voted upon, as it was covered by the Assembly's resolution. The second was rejected by 23 votes to one, with twenty-five abstentions.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA'S SOLITARY VOICE UNHEARD

GENEVA, July 4.

The Assembly voted on the draft resolution with the result that the resolution was adopted, only Ethiopia voting against it. South Africa, Panama, Venezuela and Chile abstained. Mexico was absent.—Reuter.

GREISER BEHAVES LIKE CLOWN

Geneva Press Gallery Protests

GENEVA, July 4.

The Council meeting closed amidst an amazing scene. After the passage of the resolution on the dispute between Mr Lester and the Nazis, Herr Greiser gave a Nazi salute to Mr. Eden, M. Delbos and M. Beck. This caused hilarity among the public, and as he passed the press gallery, Herr Greiser put his fingers to his nose in an offensive gesture and caused an uproar among journalists and a storm of protests.

Mr. Eden asked what had happened and said that he did not see the incident. But the best way to treat such a conduct was to ignore it, he said.

The Danzig Delegation later left the building, escorted by police amid booing.

Earlier Mr. Eden expressed complete confidence of the Council in Mr. Lester and regretted the tone of Herr Greiser's speech. He declared that the League was not responsible for the Regime in Danzig, but should expect courtesy in their relations with all concerned.

After the resolution was passed, Herr Greiser in a speech said that he did not expect any other reply, considering the League's dilatory methods. He considered that his proposals would be taken at a later stage. The whole German people would look to the Council for a decision, which would liberate the President of the Senate of Danzig from the necessity of ever appearing here again.

Mr. Eden quietly replied that the Council was dealing only with its agenda.

Herr Greiser then left the hall, and the incidents described above followed.—Reuter.

'DOUBLE' OF HAILE SELASSIE

The following is being written in the "Star," an air mail weekly Geneva was hoaxed by a "double" of Haile Selassie.

A man who bore an amazing resemblance to him drove through the streets, cheered by the crowds, in a luxurious motor-car. He placed wreaths on monuments and inspected the League Buildings.

He wore a sun-bonnet, a black cape and white trousers, and was so like the Emperor that he even temporarily deceived Signor Bovascoppa, the Italian delegate and former Charge d'Affairs in Addis Ababa.

Actually he was a member of the Swiss Fascist organisation, and after his tour he disappeared, states the British United Press.

When the real Haile Selassie arrived, cries of "Long live the Emperor, long live Ethiopia," rose from nearly 1,000 people who crowded the Geneva station to offer him one of the biggest welcomes ever given to a foreign dignitary in that city.

NOT TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY.

It was announced yesterday that he will not address either the League Council or the Assembly.

It is presumed that Ras Nasibu, former commander of the Abyssinians on the southern front, will present the case for Ethiopia.

The Ras, who was one of those waiting on the station to greet Haile Selassie, rushed along the platform to the carriage and kissed his hands and cheeks.

Mr. Eden, says Reuter, was on the same train but his arrival passed almost unnoticed.

DELHI STRIKE CONTINUES

NEW DELHI, July 5.

The strike situation remains unchanged on its fifth day but the strikers have formulated exhaustive demands against municipalities, S. P. C. A. and Traffic Police which will be sent to the authorities. The strikers demand reduction in taxes and fines, provision of covered stands, water troughs and other facilities.

DEMONSTRATION AND MEETING

Another big demonstration in which besides the strikers, Congress workers and other sympathisers participated, was made this evening ending in a crowded meeting.—A. P.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT RAWALPINDI

LAHORE, July 5.

According to a Rawalpindi message dated July 5, news has been received here of a drowning tragedy while fishing in Sohan river four miles from here resulting in death of two. A party of four friends from Rawalpindi Cantonment were on a fishing excursion when, on account of heavy rain, the river suddenly began rising and two members of the party who were engaged on netting were washed away. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

There are reports of heavy rainfall from Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Attock districts while incessant rain is falling in Murree Hills.—A.P.

PARIS PAPERS DISILLUSIONED

Week-end At Geneva Leads To Pessimism About League's Future

PARIS, July 5.

Disillusionment and Pessimism pervade the newspaper assessment of Geneva's week end.

"Le Matin" says, "Geneva never experienced an atmosphere like yesterday when at any time a mere nothing might have produced a serious incident.

"Le Journal" remarks: "The day was disastrous for the League.

"Petit Parisien" thinks, "The League has fortunately rectified its error in imposing Sanctions, but the process has badly shaken its prestige."

"L'Oeuvre" touches the depth of pessimism in declaring, "Yesterday gave all delegates the impression that the institution must soon close down. There is no alternative but the policy of alliances, in other words, policy of force."—Reuter.

PUNJAB MOVE TO AVOID ELECTION CONTESTS

Prospects Of Congress "Nationalist" Party Rapprochement

LAHORE, July 5.

Talk of Congress Nationalists joining forces with Congress to fight the ensuing elections in the Punjab is revived with the return of Mahasah Krishna, President of the Punjab Nationalist Party from Mussorie where he had discussions with Pandit Malaviya. Though everything is in the melting pot just at present, prospects of avoiding a clash between the two parties are brighter.

On the other hand, non-Congress Hindus including Maha sabhites are also keen on avoiding contests among Hindus themselves in the ensuing election and thus save a large amount of money and energy from being wasted.

It is reported that a prominent Punjab Hindu Sabha leader connected with Government has written to Lahore friends to open negotiations with the Punjab Congress and effect a compromise with them. It is suggested that Congress should agree to distribution of Hindu seats in Western and Central Punjab.—United Press.

MOTOR CAR TURNS TURTLE

Two Dead And Three Seriously Injured

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, July 4.

Two died and three sustained serious injuries, when a motor lorry carrying passengers and toddy casks turned turtle near Yadgir Railway Station, on Wadi-Raichur section on the G.I.P. Railway.

It appears the driver was taking a sharp turn to avoid running into a bullock-cart, as a result of which the steering gave way and the lorry capsized, killing the driver and the cleaner, and seriously injuring three others.

OBITUARY.

Last evening, at Begumpet the death took place of Nawab Wahiddyar Jung, seventh and youngest son of a Nawab Sulthanul Mulk Bahadur, Amir Sirvikarul, Umras Paigha. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended. Hearing the sad news H. E. H. the Nizam visited the deceased's residence at Begumpet. The deceased was closely related to the Nizam.

JAWAHAR IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here to-night.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon has left for Wardha to attend the meeting of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which will be held there on July 5.—United Press.

EX-MINISTER SHOT DEAD

Motive Of Honkong Outrage Believed To Be Political

HONKONG, July 5.

M. Tching, multimillionaire and Ex-Finance Minister, Canton was shot dead by a Chinese whilst alighting from a car. The assailant escaped. The motive is believed to be political.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIP

Perry And Partner Win In Mixed Doubles

In the final of Mixed Doubles, holders, Perry and Miss Round beat Mr. Budge and Mrs. Fabian 7|9, 7|5, 6|4.

Men's Doubles

LONDON, July 4.

Men's doubles final: Mr. Hughes and Mr. Tuckey beot Mr. Hare and Mr. Wilde 6/4, 3/6, 7/9, 6/1, 6/4.

Hughes and Tuckey's five set victory over their fellow Britishers Hare and Wide in men's doubles final at Wimbledon has resulted in their being selected again as Britain's Davis Cup Team for challenge round on 25th, 27th, and 28th July.

Other members of the team officially announced to-day are: Mr. Perry and Mr. Austin. Davis cup pair to-day showed greater coolness and steadiness.

100 METRES RECORD BROKEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PROVIDENCERI, July 5.

Helen Stephens in the hundred metres established a world record with the timing of 11/7. The previous record was held by Stella Walsh with timing of 11/8.

MELROSE DEAD

MELBOURNE, July 5.

The young Australia-England record flyer, Melrose, crashed dead.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED

Fascist Revenge On Socialists

MADRID, July 4.

Seven Socialists were killed and twelve seriously injured, when Fascists from motor-cars fired revolvers and machine-gunned Socialist demonstrators at Madrid as a revenge for the murder of three Fascists.

Two other Socialists were murdered elsewhere in the city, today.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. George Campbell Also Killed

MELBOURNE, July 5.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander George Campbell, accompanying Melrose, was also killed in the crash.—Reuter.

"Agrarian Problem" To Be Released Soon

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

A pamphlet entitled the "Agrarian Problem" consisting of 40 pages being "objective survey of the peasantry of all provinces in India" which was compiled by the Politico-Economic Department of the A. I. C. C., was submitted to the Working Committee at Wardha for perusal.

It is understood that the pamphlet will be released for publication shortly.—United Press.

INCREASE IN AIR FORCE

Italian Cabinet Grants Badoglio C.-in-C.'s Pay For Life

ROME, July 4.

Increase in the personnel and the material of the Italian air force is provided in the Decree approved by the Cabinet to-day. The nature of the increase is not announced.

The decree has also approved to provide protection against air attack, particularly against oil refineries or oil depots.

In token of national gratitude, the Cabinet has agreed that Marshall Badoglio's pay as Commander-in-Chief in East Africa should continue for life.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S ENDURANCE SWIMMER

Attempts To Break Record In Swimming With Hand-Cuffs On

LAHORE, July 4.

Mr. Rabin Chatterjee who holds the world's endurance swimming record, is making an attempt to break the record established by Mr. Prafulla Ghosh in swimming with handcuffs on.

Mr. Chatterjee entered water in the D.A.V. College tank this morning at 7.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SITUATION IN ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, July 5.

The rains will impose a severe test on the Italian occupiers, telegraphs Mr. Christopher Holme, Reuter's correspondent formerly with the Italian Northern Army, on arrival here. High-placed Italians insist that brigandage, is small, but concede that it is sometimes political and may take years to eliminate.

At the recent feast of Saint Michael, Ethiopians swore to drive out Italians and boast of reserving big effort for the worst week of the rains when aeroplanes will be impotent. Italians opine that Ethiopians are more interested in tribal pillaging than resisting the Italians, but during the last two months large bodies of well-armed bandits, have fiercely opposed Italian punitive expeditions.—

Throats of Italian soldiers were cut one night in various parts of Addis Ababa itself, after which Italians arrested a thousand including Europeans. Many were released, but others were induced to work on roads. The remainder are being jammed in improvised gails. Italian garrisons are mostly confined to towns owing to difficulty of communications with the interior.

A garrison of several hundreds at Aspasafari is locally regarded as doomed being surrounded by thousands of armed Ethiopians. Regular Addis Ababa 'plane traffic has already ceased owing to bad weather. Italians express confidence in their ability to control the situation and give to recalcitrants the option of working or enlisting. The latter is undoubtedly a most powerful weapon for pacification, as recruits receive uniform, rifle and hundred and twenty lire monthly.—Reuter.

FIRST FRUITS.

GENEVA, July 5.

Few will be surprised if the League is soon faced with some disagreeable "fait accompli" in Danzig after Greiser's outburst yesterday, particularly his claim to speak on behalf of the whole German people which suggests official inspiration.

A member of the League Council alluding to Greiser's speech told Reuter. "Here are the first fruits of the morning's Ethiopian resolution.—Reuter.

Muslim League And Elections

Personnel Of Presidency Parliamentary Board Formed

LIMIT OF 75 MEMBERS FIXED

Jinnah As Chairman And M. S. C. Mitha As Secretary

About 300 representatives of the Muslims from various divisions and districts in the Bombay Presidency, met at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Bombay, on Sunday evening, to choose the personnel of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board for the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided at the meeting.

After the meeting had elected the representatives to the Board, the Board met at the same place and provisionally elected Mr. Jinnah as the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Secretary, with instructions to them to circulate draft Rules and Regulations for conducting the business of the Board.

BOARD MEETING ON JULY 19.

It was further decided that the next meeting of the Board should be held in Bombay on July 19, at 11 o'clock, when the Draft Rules and Regulations would be examined and adopted with such alterations and amendments as the Board might think proper.

They would then elect the President and the Office-bearers and the Working Committee. As soon as the Working Committee would be appointed it would draft the manifesto on which the Party would put up candidates for election. The Working Committee would carry on its work from day to day.

75 MEMBERS ON BOARD.

There was considerable discussion as to the number of representatives constituting the Presidency Parliamentary Board, and it was unanimously decided that there should be 75 members on the Board.

The following members constitute the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League:—

BOMBAY.

Mr. Hussein Ali M. Rahimtoola, Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawala, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Abubucker Beg Mahomed, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. M. Yunus Hindade, Mr. Sultan Mahomed, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Shustry, Mr. Ebrahim Feniulla Reza, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Allarakhia Abba, Mr. Abdul Gani Abdulla Patel, Mrs. Shuli Tyebji, and Mrs. E. C. Currimbhoy, Mr. Rashid Beg, M. T. T. Barodawalla, Mr. Mahomed Sarang, Mr. Umar Rajab, Mr. Gulam Hussain Single, Mr. Mirza Akhtar, Mr. Noormahomed Ahmed, and Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaluddin.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT:—Mr. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Sir M. I. Kadri, Maulvi Gulam Mohiuddin and Mr. Noomanbhai Miabhai.

BROACH DISTRICT: Khan Bahadur Alibhai E. Patel, Khan Bahadur Valibux Patel, Mr. Suleman A. Hatteea and Mr. M. E. Patel.

PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT: Mr. S. Gaiwala and Khan Saheb Abdulla Bhagat.

SURAT DISTRICT: Khan bahadur Baakza, Mr. Abdul Khadeer Shaikh, Mr. Syed Munadi and Mr. Kasim Patel.

KAIRA DISTRICT: Mr. Faiz Mahomedkhan and Khan Saheb Ismail Gandhi.

THANA DISTRICT: Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhinwadiwalla, Haji Abdulla Razack, Haji Sharfuddin Fakir.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

POONA DISTRICT: Khan Bahadur Mahomed Salauddin, Mr. Chaudari Lal Hussein, Sholapur District: Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Latif and Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Vakil.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT: Mr. S. M. Hasan, Mr. Shaikh Nizamutullah Haji Abdullah and Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Haji Mahomed Hussein.

WEST KHANDESH: Shaikh Abdul Aziz Lal Sirdar.

NASIK: Sheikh Badasaheb Khalil and Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim.

SATARA: Mr. M. B. H. Hussein, and Khan Saheb Yusuf Abdullah.

AHMEDNAGAR: Mr. Syed Ismail and Mr. Mahomed Patel.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

KOLABA DISTRICT: Mr. Huseinmiya Fazindar, Mr. Fakir Ali Ismail Khot alias Bapusaheb.

RATNAGIRI: Capt. Ali Khan Jaffer Khan Deshmukh, Mr. Haji Aziz Gafoor.

BELGAUM DISTRICT: Mr. M. H. Kazi, Mr. Abdul Majid Gheewalla and Mr. Syed Munawar.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT: Mr. Allasaheb N. Ilkal, Mr. K. A. Janvekar and Mr. A. J. Bangi.

DHARWAR DISTRICT: Mr. Kittur, Sirdar Mahboob Ali Khan, Mr. A. F. Pathan and Mr. S. A. Peerzada.

KANARA DISTRICT: Mr. Sheikh and Mr. Nhannesaheb Sheikh Ahmed.

Trouble Breaks Out Again In Palestine

NUMEROUS ARRESTS

One Arab Killed, Sequel To Attempt To Bomb Bridge

JERUSALEM, July 5.

There has been recrudescence of bombing and sniping in Palestine. During the week-end three Jews employed in the Public Works Department, Jerusalem, were seriously wounded by a bomb explosion.

Bombs were also thrown at Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus, but no casualties resulted.

Numerous Arabs were arrested this morning, in connection with an unsuccessful attempt to bomb a bridge. The Arab snipers crept within close proximity, and military billets at Hebron opened fire, while the Cameron Highlanders enfiladed the position killing one Arab and wounding three others.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted educated beautiful bride for Brahmin youth. Teachress preferred. Apply with photo to Box No. 6511, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted accomplished girl for educated and refined Muslim having monthly income Rupees 300. Apply Box No. 6444, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Principal for the Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, on Rs. 300-20-500. Applications with testimonials should reach the Secretary, C. and S. College Board, Shikarpur, (Sind) by the 25th July 1936. (3487)

Wanted Manager for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees Two Hundred per month. Cash Security Rupees Two Thousand essential. Responsible job. Apply immediately Box No. 6505, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Cashier for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees Ninety per month. Cash Security Rupees One Thousand essential. Apply immediately Box No. 6504, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—A Graduate B.A., B.T. or B.A., S.T.C. with second language Sanskrit. Apply immediately to the Secretary, A. V. School, Anklav via Vasad. (6466)

Wanted Weaving Master, Assistant Weaving Master, also Mechanical and Electrical Engineer for Mill out-stations. Apply Box No. 6502, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Graduates with English, Sanskrit and History for higher classes. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Write to the Secretary, Kothari High School, Kadi (N. G.) (3477).

Wanted a qualified, competent and experienced coach to coach up a student for I.C.S. examination. Apply with testimonials and qualifications to Box No. 6463, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young energetic and well experienced persons for the Fancy Department. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the Office Assistant. Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3459).

Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Modern Economic Development. He should be able to teach Commercial Law to B.Com. classes. Apply immediately stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to S. R. Rallan. Principal. (3458)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let first and second floors for offices with 1st class arrangement plenty of light and air at Doongursee Building, 22|24, Rampart Row, Fort. Apply Doongursee & Sons, c|o Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Forbes Street, Fort. (6493).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

11th July the last date of sending the form for December examination. For Cambridge Senior, regular classes under efficient guidance have been started by Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road alone. Apply. (3387).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Princess Tuition Classes for F.Y.A. Boys and Girls in Mathematics and Science reopened on 1st Julv 1936. Join early for sure success For particulars, apply to the Principal, c|o Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. (6500).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export Firm want Financier Partner able to invest Rs. Ten Thousand ready cash. Substantial profits guaranteed. Apply Box 6483, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sales Agents all over India for "Indian Life," an illustrated Sunday Weekly from Bombay. Price One Anna. For particulars write to The Manager, "Indian Life," Crown Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 4. (6506)

Wanted: By an up-to-date and progressive Indian Life Office an influential and Productive Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency who will be promoted as Branch Secretary early. Highly lucrative and enviable opportunity for a really efficient worker. Please apply to Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle".

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted following machinery new or second-hand in good working order (1) One Cotton Baling Press capable of pressing say 10-12 bales per hour upto full density (2) 50-60 H.P. Trip Gear engine preferably Tandem Compound (3) Boiler Lancashire say 8x32 of 150 lbs. pressure (4) Marble sawing cutting polishing and other machinery. Apply giving complete details lowest prices to Rai Bahadur Harji Mal & Sons, Vishesh Villah, Murree. (6510).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. M. T. JAYKAR, MRS. MIRA SHRIPAD BRAHAMANDKAR and Mr. SHAMRAO SAKHARAM TRILOKEKAR have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, trust, gift, inheritance and otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, situate at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Bombay Land Revenue and Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, Girgaum, Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Breach Candy Road, on the Eastern side thereof in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards and according to Collector's bills seven hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 47, New No. 411, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 253 and Cadastral Survey No. 1966 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 4223 (1), Street No. 389, C Ward No. 4223 (1A), Street No. 389AA, C Ward No. 4223 (2), Street No. 389A, C Ward No. 4223 (3), Street No. 389B, Girgaum Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the heirs of the late Rao Bahadur Janardhan Wasudeoji but now of Jadhavji Jethabhai, on or towards the South by the property formerly of late Rao Saheb Wasudeo Juggonath Kirtikar but now of Makund Ramrao Jaykar, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly of Raghunath Ganesh but now of V. G. Kothare and his brothers and partly by the property formerly of Yeshwantrao Govind Baba Gurjar of Alibag but now of Shamji Vallabhji and, on or towards the West by the said Breach Candy Girgaum Thakurdwar Public Road.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Breach Candy Girgaum, Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road, on the East side thereof in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-nine square yards and one ninth of another square yard and according to Collector's bills four-hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 46, Collector's New No. A/352, Old Survey No 396 and New Survey No. 2/252 and Cadastral Survey No. 1965 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 4220, 4221, 4222, Street No. 391 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land with the garden and out-houses belonging to Makund Ramrao Jaykar, on or towards the South by the house of the sons of the late Anandrao Dinanathji, on or towards the East by the properties of V. G. Kothare and his brothers by the property formerly of Yeshwantrao Govind Baba Gurjar of Alibag but now of Shyamji Vallabhji and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Thakurdwar Public Road aforesaid.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3481.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th July 1936, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of a member on the Markets, etc., Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association—Regarding the appointment of certain junior teachers as Educational Supervisors.
4. Letter from Messrs. Thakoredas Daru Hemany & Co., Solicitors—Requesting that some relief may be given to their clients, Messrs. E. C. Madha & Bros., in respect of the lease of certain plots in Sandhurst Road Estate.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shree Ayurvediya Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Mandal.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

6. Regarding the creation of an Inspector's post in the Construction Section of the Architectural Branch.
7. Recommending an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the Municipal share of the cost of improving a certain private street.
8. Regarding the provision of traffic islands in the City.
9. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, the amount of security to be furnished by a Jamadar of the Markets Department.
10. Forwarding a statement of wheel tax bills outstanding on 1st April 1936.
11. Regarding a suggestion from the Municipal Auditors for taking over the work of lighting the memorial column at the Ballard Estate.
12. Recommending approval to the arrangements proposed by Government regarding the exchange of certain lands between the Bombay and the Bandra Municipalities.
13. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders, a transfer of funds to meet certain costs in connection with the acquisition of land at Sewri-Wadala.
14. Regarding the question of putting the Musjid Bunder Market on a better footing, etc.
15. Forwarding copies of the Capital and Revenue accounts of the Industrial Housing Schemes for three years from 1932-33.
16. Regarding the amendment of Town Duty Refund Rules in the matter of the admission of claims for refund, etc.
17. Regarding the grant of a Duty Allowance to a Sub-Engineer in the Mechanical Engineer's Department.
18. Regarding the provision of sanitary conveniences for the staff at the Pumping Station at Matunga.
19. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

20. Reporting on the question of carrying out necessary alterations in certain acquired properties in the Bhoiwada, Naigaum and Sion Estates.
21. Regarding the question of adjusting rents of rooms in ex-Trust Chawls.
22. Regarding measures to be devised for an early disposal of Municipal surplus land in certain Estates.
23. Regarding the question of laying down a definite policy in the matter of disposal of lands, etc.

Schools Committee's Letters—

24. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
25. Forwarding quarterly report of the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.
26. Reporting on the question of prescribing in Municipal Schools a course in Arithmetic which would suit the capacity of students attending these schools.
27. Reporting on the question of introducing Hindi language in upper standards in Municipal Schools.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
29. Forwarding half yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and new roads taken over and declared public.
30. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrying mosquitoes detected in May 1936.
31. Reporting on an application for gratuity from the heir of a deceased scavengering woman.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

32. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.
33. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
34. Letter from Mr. Haroon T. Noorani—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

35. Regarding the widening of Musjid Bunder Road at its junction with Dongri Street.
36. Regarding the training of an Indian candidate for appointment as Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
37. Regarding the layout of Municipal land situated at the South of the Carnac Bridge South Street, etc.
38. Regarding the prohibition of funeral processions along Queen's Road during certain hours of the day.
39. Regarding the question of adopting the revised list of the causes of deaths recommended by the International Conference in 1929.
40. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act in the matter of the issue of duplicate and renewed debentures, etc.
41. Regarding the question of levying a tax on incorporated companies doing business in the City.
42. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act in the matter of re-appropriation of Budget grants.
43. Regarding the draft Bill to amend the Municipal Act for incorporating therein the definition of the term "Market," etc.
44. Further consideration of a Proposition for obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the advisability of decorating Safety Islands in the City with statues of prominent persons.
45. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
46. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

47. From Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, I.M.S.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding measures proposed to be taken against the importation of Yellow Fever in the City.
48. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on the advisability of giving free supply of milk to needy children attending Municipal Primary Schools.
49. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For making a provision of Rs. 2,50,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1937-38 for widening the Bellasis Road Overbridge and its approaches.
50. From Mr. P. W. Wagh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the sufficiency of convenient exits provided in theatres in the City.
51-52. From Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi—For obtaining reports from the Law, etc., Committee regarding the advisability of establishing a (51) "Museum and Market" for stimulating sale of Indian goods; and (52) "Labour Exchange Bureau" for dealing with unemployment problem in the City.
53. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—Regarding the plying of tram cars solely for advertisement purposes.
54. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining information regarding the purchase of properties by Municipal employees.
55-56. From Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan—For (55) obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee on the desirability of establishing Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in each Ward of the City; and (56) requesting the Commissioner to submit monthly reports showing the proportion of Muslim and non-Muslim employees in the Municipality.
57-59. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For (57) requesting Government to enforce not less than 40 feet compulsory open spaces between the buildings to be constructed on the Back Bay Reclamation grounds; (58-59) inviting the Commissioner's attention to the (58) inadequacy of playgrounds and open spaces in the Dadar-Matunga Colonies; and (59) filthy condition of the Band Stand Circle area on Lady Jehangir Road (East).
60. From Mr. M. R. Masani, seconded by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—For expressing opinion that no person in Municipal service should get a salary of less than Rs. 30 per month.
61. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally seconded by Mr. M. R. Masani—For expressing opinion that no person in Municipal service should get a salary of more than Rs. 500 per month.
62-63. From Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For (62) changing hours of attendance for children in Municipal Primary Schools; and (63) requesting the Commissioner of Police to restrict the playing of gramophones, etc., in restaurants and allied places from 7 A. M. to 10-30 P. M.
64. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas—For expressing opinion in favour of regulating hours of work for employees in commercial shops.
65-66. From Mr. V. N. Vedak, seconded by Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai—For (65) inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of Ash Lane at Dadar; and (66) obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the advisability of widening the foot-bridge over the railway lines at Dadar.
67. From Mr. V. N. Vedak, seconded by Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas—For requesting the B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities to provide additional benches at the Church Gate Station.
68-69. From Mr. V. N. Vedak, seconded by Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting the Commissioner to (68) asphalt or tar-paint the eastern carriage way path of the King's Way; and (69) move the B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd., to asphalt the tramway path between Poibavdi and the King's Circle.
70. From Mr. V. N. Vedak, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For obtaining a report from the Works Committee regarding measures to be taken to prevent flooding of certain streets and localities during heavy rains.
71. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to complete the extension of Ranade Road from Lady Jamshedji Road to Gokhale Road.
72. From Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, seconded by Dr. D. G. Tendulkar—For requesting the Medical Relief, etc., Committee to report on the working of the Public Health Department.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1936.
3485.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1936-37 will commence on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B. T. Class is 1st June, 1936.

1. Boarders to all classes except M.A., M.Sc., & B.T. 7th July 1936.
2. Day-Scholars to all classes, except M.A. and M.Sc., 10th July, 1936.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. classes (both Boarders and Day-Scholars) 14th July 1936.

N. B.—1. Students selected for admission to the B. T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College for final selection on the 7th and 8th July, 1936.

2. Prospectus for the session 1396-37 will be available from the Registrar.

REGISTRAR,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(3202).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

City Engineer's Department.
(Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of constructing sewers and accessories along certain roads in the south-east portion of Block No. II of the Back Bay Reclamation, will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 14th July, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1936.
3478

THE DEAF

CAN HEAR with The New Aurion. Bone Conductor & Aural Models to suit all cases. 7 days free trial.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. UMADUTT RAMDULARY TIWARI, partner of Messrs. Moledina Tiwari & Co. doing business in Bombay, at 144, Samuel Street has now been out of Bombay.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL to whom it concerns that the said Mr. U. R. Tiwari has no right whatsoever either to issue Hundies or draw cheques on the said firm of Messrs. Moledina Tiwari & Co., or to receive payments due to the said firm or pass receipts in the name of the said firm or to pledge the credit of the firm in any other way whatsoever without the knowledge and written consent of other partners under the deed of partnership.

P. P. Moledina Tiwari, & Co.,
Y. E. MOLEDINA,
Partner.

4th July, 1936.
3484.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

ESTATE OF RASIKLAL CHANDULAL ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Rasiklal Chandulal deceased, who died at Patan in the Territories of H.H. The Gaikwar of Baroda on or about the 17th day of April, 1934 and the Probate of whose Will (with copy of the said Will annexed) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 19th day of March 1936, to Bhagwandas Narandas, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL his attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1936.
KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Executor's Attorneys.
Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
3489.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHATKOPER.

Under instructions of the Court Receiver Bombay as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 761 of 1923 (Vejbai widow of Khetsey Khiasey vs. Keshavji Mulji and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 1st September 1924.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring one lac square yards or thereabouts comprised in Plot No. 1.
2. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land, admeasuring about 70,000 square yards or thereabouts comprised in Plot No. 2.
3. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about one lac square yards or thereabouts and comprised in Plot No. 6.
4. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about 52,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 7 and 8.
5. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring about 75,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 9.
6. All those pieces of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about 150,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 10.
7. All those pieces of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring about 400,000 square yards or thereabouts.
8. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring 125,000 square yards or thereabouts.
9. All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being at Ghatkoper in the Registration Sub-District of Thana in the Bombay Suburban District, together with the Kharaba land comprised in S. Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 81, 82, 83, 84, 186, 187, 189, 191, 193, 194, 199, 201, 209, 210, 212, 216, and 217 or parts thereof admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

How Japan Does It!

British Observer On Factors That Made Nippon Industries Achieve Success

Sir Ernest H. Pickering, M.P., who recently returned to England from Japan, where for some months he filled the chair of English literature at the Imperial University, has published a statement on Japan's industrial advance in a London daily.

He summarises Japanese success under the following four heads:—

(1) The weaving, spinning, and finishing are frequently done in one mill.

(2) Middlemen are almost entirely excluded.

(3) The trade organisations have much more control than they have in England.

(4) There are only 78 establishments in Japan producing to-day a little over the quantity produced in 207 establishments in England.

He also speaks of the great use Japan has made of the latest machinery and technology.

His statement follows:—

Enough has been said and written from many reliable sources during the past year or so to dispel the bogey of sweated wages in Japan. I need only refer to the reports of George Sandom, commercial counsellor to the British embassy, Tokyo, and of M. F. Manrette of the International Labour Office at Geneva..

CARE OF WORKERS

Certainly in terms of money, Japanese wages are very low compared with wages here, especially those in the hosiery section of the textile trades, where 50s. to 60s. a month for girls and 90s. to 100s. for men (taking the yen at par) are in striking contrast with the comparatively high wages paid in the hosiery trade in England.

Even if we add the value (as we must, in all fairness) of additional benefits, such as house accommodation, which are said to be worth almost as much to the workers as their money wages, we are still far behind the British standard.

But not by the widest stretch of words can we describe these as sweated wages, since, in relation to the Japanese standard of living they are more than adequate. I paid a visit to two mills belonging to two of our chief competitors, the Marumatsu hosiery company and the Toyo cotton mills.

I found them both—the latter in particular with ample air space and highly sanitary conditions admirably laid out amid many beautiful shrubs and trees. For the operatives, especially the young girls, there were excellent dormitories, recreation rooms, sports ground, and many other amenities.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Indeed, I feel disposed to say that in these very industries which are our most serious rivals the workers are in many important respects better off, than the workers in England. What mill in England gives all its young girls the opportunity of a pleasant hot bath every day, or pays them so well in comparison with their needs that about 70 per cent of them can retire from the mill after five years or less with enough saved up to furnish them with a useful marriage portion?

There must be something much more at issue than low wages rates.

YEN NOT TO BLAME

Nor is it depreciated Yen, although that has been a very important factor lately. The outcry against "Unfair" Japanese competition began long before that. It is low wages, or, more correctly, a different and less expensive standard of living, plus something else which has made Japan such a serious trade rival.

Before mentioning this something else, I ought to say that the standard of living is reflected in the salaries as well as wages. There is no great gulf fixed between the life of the man at the top and the man at the bottom; as some one has pungently expressed it, there is no "Kippers and tea" champagne and oysters" contrast in Japan as yet. Rice and fish are still the staple dietary of manager and operative alike, and this serves to make their rewards more equal.

THINGS THAT TELL

The first item in the "something else" is excellent organisation and control. The following facts regarding the textile trades should be noted.

(1) The weaving, spinning, and finishing are frequently done in one mill.

(2) Middlemen are almost entirely excluded.

(3) The trade organization have much more control than they have.

(4) There are only 78 establishments in Japan producing to-day a little over the quantity produced in 207 establishments in England.

There are other facts but these are enough to illustrate my point.

The second item is the great use Japan has made of the latest machinery and technology. In this she owes, I think, a great deal to good fortune.

Starting much later than ourselves on her industrial career, she was not encumbered with much out of date machinery and watered capital, and thus still limiting myself to the textiles her industrialists have been able to avail themselves of all the latest machinery, both of our invention and her own.

The marvellous Toyoda automatic loom is a purely Japanese total of 300,000 looms are automatic. One young girl can easily and without and great strain (I have seen them at it) control 30 or even more of these looms. Every day they are scrapping old method and adopting new and the operatives are given their share in the benefits reaped.

UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY

There are far more fine counts being produced to-day than five years ago and yet all the time the output goes on rising. According to a reliable Japanese authority in the spinning section, while the total hours worked during the last five years have gone up 30 per cent., the output has risen by 80 per cent. In the weaving section, the figures are much more startling, 60 per cent and 450 per cent respectively.

This process of rationalization is also meeting with similar success in the heavy industries, but I have no space to quote figures. What can we gain by concentrating our attention on camparing the wages of a Lancashire girl working six ordinary looms and a Japanese girl working 30 automatic ones?

IN FORTUNATE POSITION

But Japan is placed in a most fortunate position compared with us in that she can carry on this process of rationalization without tears.

In Japan, industry is still so comparatively young that the number of workers scarcely exceeds at any time the number of jobs. Therefore, Japan can still approach the matter primarily as one of increasing her productive capacity. For although it is the pressure of a rapidly increasing population that is driving her with tremendous force to become a great industrial exporter, yet half her population is still agricultural.

The plight of agriculture in Japan to-day is indeed desperate and millions are terribly eager to go into industry, but for the moment they are on the land and not, like almost all our unemployed, a charge and obligation on industry. So the industrialists can make their plans, adopt their new methods, and go forward with giant strides. Then they can call on as many or as few as they need from the land.

GIRL OPERATIVES

Further, the Japanese employ in the textile industries a much larger proportion of girls than we do. They come, fresh and strong and well educated, work for five years or so, and then drop out, happy with their savings, to make room for others.

The seriousness of Japanese competition may be mitigated, but it is in any case sufficiently forceful to demand the most profound thought, not only from the industries immediately affected, but from the whole country. Some way of meeting it must be devised, for the Japanese nation is just as resolved as we are that her people shall live.

ENTERPRISING PEOPLE

I have lived in Japan and know something of her people, probably the finest and most enterprising east of the Baltic. Although they are Oriental, in many essential things they have a great affinity with us, thanks to the inspiration which has awakened Japan to greatness. Their country should be the means spreading a common civilization, instead of cleaving East and West into antagonistic camps.

Soviet Industry Makes Headway

The Second Five Year Plan Over-Fulfilled In All Phases Of Industrial Activity

(From A Special Correspondent)

The year 1935 added a new page of triumphs to the annals of Soviet reconstruction. The Party and Government leaders, at a number of conferences with the best fighters on the economic front—workers, collective farmers, engineers, economists, scientists and scholars—summed up the results of the work done, disclosed the tremendous reserves of socialist construction and traced out the way in which energies were to be directed in order to carry out the tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Session of the Central Executive Committee surveyed the results of the past year in relation to the plan for 1936.

STAKHANOV MOVEMENT.

The most remarkable and most important factor in the progress of the work planned for the third year of the second Five-Year Plan was the Stakhanov movement. In May, 1935, Stalin gave the slogan "Cadres decide all" and in September workers and collective farmers began to reply to this slogan with deeds. The names of Stakhanov, Busygin, the Vinogradovas are known far beyond the borders of the U.S.S.R. The ranks of the Stakhanovites are swelling from day to day. This movement was very largely responsible for the fulfilment of the plan for the fourth quarter of 1935, and in consequence for the overfulfilment of the whole year's plan in the most important branches of national economy.

The Stakhanov movement produced better work, greater productivity of labour, gave a tremendous impetus to the forces of production, gave rise to high pressure of work in the chief branches of production, increased resources and made huge new reserves available for use. All these results are indicative of the successful course of. Russian construction and the raising of Soviet industry into a new and higher phase of development.

INDUSTRIES AT HIGH PRESSURE.

During the last year a number of industries began to work at higher pressure. The general index showing the work of national production as a whole is the national income. During the past year the national income reached 65.7 milliard roubles (in fixed 1926/27 prices.) There was an increase of 17.8 per cent. over 1934 as against a planned increase of 16.1 per cent.

Industry has gone forward more rapidly than all other branches of economy. The production of industry increases by 20.4 per cent. instead of 16 per cent. as planned.

PLAN OVERFULFILLED.

The industrial plan was everfulfilled by almost 5 per cent. The growth of large scale industry was still greater by 22 per cent. The growth of production of means of production was 25 per cent., and the growth of production of consumers' goods 17 to 18 per cent.

In 1935 the change for the better which had taken place in such important branches as the non-ferrous metallurgical industry and the cement industry, began to show permanent results. These branches, which had lagged behind for some years, were this year among the industries showing the best figures for growth of production.

Of the industrial people's commissariats the People's Commissariat for the Food Industry fulfilled its plan by 111.5 per cent., the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry by 107 per cent., the People's Commissariat for the Timber Industry by 103 per cent., and the People's Commissariat for Light Industry by 102 per cent.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRY.

The growth of production of large scale industry in 1935 was considerably in excess of the average growth provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan and the actual growth during the first two years of this period. It kept well up to the rate of growth of production during the First Five-Year Plan. The programme of the third year of the Second Five-Year Plan for the gross production of large scale industry has been overfulfilled by three per cent.

As a result of the great rate at which production is increasing the correlation of different branches has improved. One of the most important factors in carrying out the principal economic task of the Second-Five-Year Plan, namely that of completing the technical reconstruction of national economy, is the relation between the rates of growth of the leading branches of industry serving as a basis for technical reconstruction —the engineering industry and electric power generation—and the rates of growth of other branches of national economy.

The production of electrical energy by district power stations increased by 25 per cent. and the production of the engineering and metal working industries by 30.8 per cent. The rate of growth of these two branches is in advance of the rate of growth of industry as a whole.

IRON AND STEEL.

Among the greatest achievements of the year one must include the results attained by the workers in the iron and steel industry. The task which they were set a year ago, of establishing the right ratio between the production of iron and steel has been successfully carried out. Since September the average daily output of steel has been systematically in excess of the average daily output of pig iron.

One of the results of the successful fulfilment of the plan has been that the U.S.S.R. has attained the first place among all the countries of the world in the production of a number of the most important commodities. The number of branches of production in which the U.S.S.R. occupies first place in the world is increasing and the number in which it occupies first place in Europe is increasing still more rapidly.

UTILIZING BY-PRODUCTS IN INDUSTRY

The Many Uses Of Cotton Seed

The remarkable progress in scientific research and its application to modern industry, which underlies much of the commercial and industrial recovery of Great Britain, is shown by the latest composite exhibits added to the galleries at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. These illustrate the new directions in which British production is developing, and more especially how a single commodity can become the basic or subsidiary material in a seemingly endless list of home manufacture.

COTTON SEED

One of these composite exhibits shows how cotton seed, mainly from East Africa, enters today into the manufacture of many lines of goods little suspected by the student of industrial economy or the general public. The exhibit begins with the display of the cotton bolls with the longer fibres or lint attached. After the removal of the lint, which is the raw cotton of commerce, there remain the linters (short fibres or fuzz), attached to the seed. These linters are detached by the use of an elaborate system of cutting with saws much finer than those used in ginning. The first cut linters provide material suitable for the base of medicated cotton wool or wadding and upholstery felt, and the second cut, together with seed lint and hull fibre, and what is known as "mill puff", a light fluffy substance formerly blown away as waste, are now used for bedding, or making cellulose for paints and varnishes, celluloid, for writing and blotting papers, for the manufacture of collodion, photographic and cinema films, cellophane, and rayon or artificial silk for stockings and ribbon.

The defibrated seed may be crushed, either entire or after being husked. When the husks or hulls are removed before crushing they are used in making vulcanised fibre and scratch runs for chickens and as surfacing for tennis courts. The decorticated kernels of the cotton seed, after being steamed and pressed, yield cotton-seed oil and a residual cake, which, when mixed with other stock foods, gives a balanced ration for cows, sheep and when refined, deodorised and decolourised, supplies frying oils for domestic and commercial use, for making salad creams and cosmetics or, after hydrogenation, it provides a constituent for margarine and shortenings for cakes and biscuit manufacture.

SUBSIDIARY USES

At each stage of development there is a residue, which is not allowed to run to waste but is now devoted to a series of economical uses. For example, black grease from the refined oil on distillation produces, (1) Oleine for soft soap manufacture; (2) stearine for candles, metal polishes and shaving soaps; (3) elastic pitch and hard pitch for use as an ingredient in making a variety of electrical insulators, a dressing for roofing felts and rubber-like compositions for boot soles and heels. One of the by-products of soap manufacture is glycerine, which is used not only for medicinal purposes but also as a plasticiser in office paste to prevent it from going dry, and in tooth paste.

Valuable Metal Discovered

Work Done By Geological Dept.

SIMLA, June 29

Details of a gold area in Burma of the discovery of a new and possibly commercially valuable ore in India, and other important information, are given in the General Report of the Geological Survey of India published to-day.

This report is a record of the work carried out by the expert officers of this Government Department for the guidance of many different industries and the public. Throughout the year, varied investigations have been undertaken at the request of different authorities, in addition to the ordinary routine surveying programme which is continually in progress.

GOLD AREA IN UPPER BURMA.

The report on the gold area comes from the Paunglaung Valley, Upper Burma, where gold has been known to exist from historical times and was fairly extensively worked by the Chinese just before the annexation of this part of the country.

The gold exists in a bed of gravel below the river running through the valley. The method of extraction is to sink a large number of small pits in selected areas. Thousands of these pits have been sunk all along this valley during the last few hundred years.

In addition, gold is present in small quantities in the bed of the streams itself and in smaller tributary streams. It occurs, generally, as fine dust or flakes, but nuggets about as big as a pin's head are occasionally found.

There are a few small villages in the valley, and some of the inhabitants practise gold-washing during certain months of the year. A sentence in the report, however, describes the value of the gold field—"It does not, however, bring them such an attractive return as to induce them to make it a whole-time occupation."

VANADIUM USEFUL FOR STEEL

The new ore reported to be now discovered is that of vanadium in southern Dhalbhum and northern Mayurbhanj, Bihar and Orissa.

(Continued in column 4.)

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTIONS

Mr. B. J. VASWANI'S Appeal to Parents and Teachers

Mr. B. J. VASWANI, M.A., wishes to appeal to all teachers and parents who are registered graduates to vote solid for him. Apart from his wide experience of every aspect of the Indian educational problem, he wishes to make it known that if the votes of teachers and parents put him in a position to do effective service, he will make it a mission of his life to fight the battles of teachers and parents for the good of their wards. Let every teacher and parent vote for Mr. Vaswani as one who would always be THEIR SPECIAL MAN on the Senate.

COAL AND OIL IN BRITAIN

Some Interesting Statistics

Developments that may help in restoring prosperity to British coalfields have been announced this week. One is the proof, by experiments carried out at Edinburgh, that petrol, as well as gas, diesel and lubricating oil, can be obtained economically from Cannel coal, hitherto regarded as a waste product. Then Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the Fuel Research Board, announced that the Government Station has successfully produced lubricating oil from coal, and that fully equipped laboratories have already been installed in nine coal-fields in this country.

In the meantime, the Secretary for Mines announced in Parliament that the gigantic Billingham plant for the hydrogenation of petrol from coal had produced to date 110,000 tons of petrol using 411,500 tons of coal. The annual output of the plant is now estimated at 150,000 tons of motor spirit, which represents rather less than 4 per cent. of the present requirement of Great Britain. About 2,000 men are kept in permanent employment and a further 2,000 in the mines.

(Continued from Col. 7)

At one point there is at least one million tons of debris containing this ore scattered over the surface of hill slopes. Vanadium is used in the production of special steels, the value of which is becoming more and more recognised. It is remarked that this area needs closer prospecting and sampling, for this is the only high-grade type of vanadium-bearing iron-ore known in India.

These are only some of the interesting subjects dealt with in the annual report. Among other matters referred to are such questions as fires and subsidence in the Jharia coal-field, and finds of gypsum, iron-ore and graphite. Also there is the technical review of geological surveys carried out in various districts.—United Press.

Immediate Annuities

a blessing to those who secure it!

Our annuity bond scheme provides a regular old-age income! It assures the maximum possible income consistent with absolute safety. It is a suitable form of pension—for employees; and is beneficial to those who retire with Provident Fund as it gives regular monthly income till death.

Particulars on application.

The Bombay Mutual

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
(Estd. 1871)
Bombay Mutual Buildings,
Hornby Road, - - - Fort, BOMBAY.

There is nothing better than the:---

KRUPP

OIL EXPELLER

Apply to:-

KRUPP INDIAN TRADING Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in Germany
Bombay, P.O.B. 660.
Thackersey House, Ballard Estate

SOCCER SHOTS

Chinese Olympic Team To Play In Bombay

(BY "WHISTLE".)

For the last few days football fans in Bombay have been agog with excitement at the news that the Chinese Olympic Team, which is on its way to Berlin, will play an exhibition match in Bombay. Keen disappointment was felt when it was telegraphed from Calcutta that the Chinese team had refused to play under any association which is not affiliated to the I.F.A. of Calcutta. However, that rumour has now been dispelled and it is now almost definite that Bombay will have an opportunity of seeing one of the finest soccer teams in the East in action on the Cooperage on Wednesday next.

FIRST FOREIGN VISIT

This is the first time in the history of Soccer that a foreign team is visiting our country. That sounds rather strange considering the fact that so much football is played in all parts of the country and its standard is pretty high. It was, perhaps, due to the fact that an All-India body to control the game was not in existence in India. If there was sufficient co-operation existing between the various provincial associations I have no doubt such a tour might have been a 'fait accompli' long ago. However, we have to thank the I.F.A. for arranging this visit of the Chinese Olympic Team. I hope this will be the precursor of many more visits from other countries of the world.

WHY INDIAN SOCCER UNREPRESENTED

Is it not a thousand pities that while a team is going to the Olympic Games at Berlin from far-off China, there has been no move to send a team from India so far? I have not the least doubt that a representative Indian team were sent there they would have acquitted themselves quite creditably. But dissensions in our ranks have made this impossible. I hope fervently that the dispute which has been going on between the I.F.A. and the other provinces over the control of soccer in India will, in the interest of the game itself, be ended as early as possible and all the provinces will join together to make the newly formed All-India Association a truly representative and a healthy, strong and living body. I understand that the differences betwen the I. F. A. and the A. I. F. A. have now been reduced to the minimum. It is now a question of time when the remainder will be patched up. A spirit of give-and-take is all that is wanted to achieve this end. I trust none will be wanting in it.

RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN W.I.F.A. AND I.F.L.

I am glad to announce in this connection that the little quarrel between the W.I.F.A. Ltd., and the I.F.L. has been satisfactorily settled. Both the associations have now pledged themselves to work concertedly for the promotion of the game in Western India. The I.F.L. have sent two representatives in their President and vice-President, Mr. J. C. Maitra and Prof. D. N. Ghosh respectively, to serve on the Executive Committee of the W.I.F.A. Ltd. Similarly the W.I.F.A. have nominated their acting President, Mr. D. Moir, and the honorary secretary of the Harwood League, Second Division, M.F.C. Lewis, to work on the I.F.L. Council. This healthy co-operation between these two associations is bound to do a lot of good to the game in this part of the country.

A FORMIDABLE TEAM

Now turning again to the Chinese Olympic Team. They are coming here with a big reputation. A sort of triumphal march they are having on the way from Shanghai. Their victories over formidable military and civil combinations at Rangoon clearly show that they will take plenty of beating. At the time of writing this article I do not know how they fared at Calcutta. But I doubt not that they will take Calcutta by storm. How would Bombay stand up against such a powerful side? I really cannot foretell. But I am sure that it will be a gigantic struggle for supremacy in which all the finest points in the game will be brought into play. It will be a treat worth watching even if one has to travel hundreds of miles to see it.

As there will be only one match, the local side will be composed of the best talents from the civil and military teams playing in the Harwood League. It is bound to have a more or less military complexion as civilian players of distinction are rare in this city. Nonetheless, I do hope one or two Indians will get a place in the team.

ROUSING RECEPTION

I understand the W.I.F.A., Ltd., are arranging a big reception for the visitors. The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association have also joined hands with them. They will accord a rousing official reception at the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday morning when the visitors arrive here by the Calcutta mail. Then a public dinner, perhaps at the Taj, in which all sportsmen may join on payment. I expect Bombay will accord a grand reception to the tourists which they will remember for many a day.

MONSOON PLAYS HAVOC

Monsoon has played havoc with sport during the last four days—so much so that several matches in the Bengal Club League and the Harwood League Second Division had to be cancelled. Cooperage alone could fulfil its engagements. But the players who participated in these games were at a great disadvantage, conditions generally were more favourable to Waterpolo than Soccer. Any way, the spectators thoroughly enjoyed the antics of the players to the latter's discomfiture.

CITY IMPROVES

The chief feature of the week's play was the improved form displayed by the city. The civilians after losing to the Durhams by a snap goal in three, sprang a big surprise by conquering the Colaba Gunners who were at the top of the League table, the week before last. The Artillery men were actually leading by a goal in the first half, when the Civilians made a wonderful rally to notch two goals and win the match. This defeat has actually lowered the Gunners to the third position in the League.

KIRKEE GUNNERS REACH TOP

The Durhams are in a depleted state, owing to their first team having gone to Calcutta to take part in the I.F.A. Shield Competition. However, their substitutes have done very well indeed, by avenging their defeat at the hands of the Transit Section in their first encounter. The Section lost by two clear goals in the return engagement.

The 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee have profited the most during the period under review. Luck helped them a good deal in snatching away the two points from the Bombay Gymkhana whom they defeated by an accidental goal. The latter, therefore, had to go down to the bottom of the table relieving the city from that unfortunate position.

The following are the positions of teams in the Harwood League up to and including Friday, July 3.

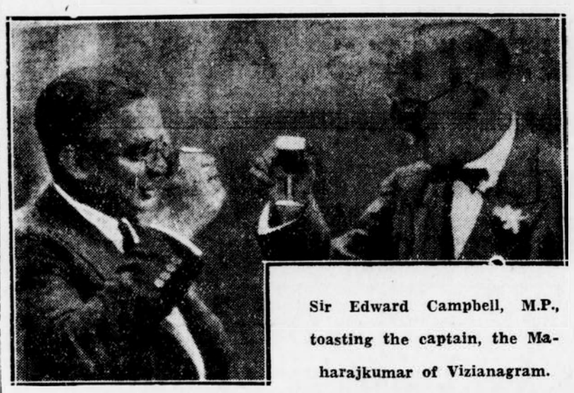
DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
3rd Field Bde.	8	6	1	1	12	4	13
Durhams	9	6	0	3	24	9	12
R. A., Colaba	8	5	1	2	12	5	11
Somersets	8	4	2	2	11	9	10
Transit Section	9	2	1	6	4	12	5
Bombay City	8	1	2	5	5	17	4
Bombay Gymkhana	8	1	1	6	3	15	3

DIVISION II

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Transit Section	11	10	0	1	32	5	20
Durhams 'B'	9	9	0	0	45	1	18
B. E. S. T.	10	7	1	2	14	10	15
Texaco	12	5	3	4	16	16	13
G. I. P. Railway	11	2	6	3	11	14	10
City Police	12	4	2	7	11	32	8
B. B. and C. I. Rly.	12	3	1	7	19	23	9
Telephone Company	11	1	5	5	6	20	7
'Times of India'	11	2	2	7	9	26	6
Y. M. C. A.	11	1	2	8	6	22	4

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND



Sir Edward Campbell, M.P., toasting the captain, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

Sutcliffe, Hutton And Leyland Score Centuries

LONDON, July 4.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

YORKSHIRE vs. SURREY AT LEEDS:

Yorks 413 for two (Sutcliffe 129; Hutton 154 (not out); Leyland 101 (not out).

DERBY vs. WARWICKSHIRE AT CHESTERFIELD:

Warwick 117 (Mitchell five for 53; Copson four for 38).

Derby 235 for four (Worthington 114, not out).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE vs. MIDDLESEX AT NOTTINGHAM:

Notts 204 (Voce 52, not out, Allen 6 for 58.)

Middlesex 100 for seven.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. ESSEX AT BRISTOL:

Essex 175 (Goddard 5 for 70) Gloucester 38 for 4.

HAMPSHIRE vs. SUSSEX AT PORTSMOUTH:

Sussex 254 (Hammond 58, James Parks 74, Creese 5 for 61).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE AT KETTERING:

Worcester 161 (Martin 66, Jupp 7 for 60).

Northants five for nil.

GLAMORGAN vs. SOMERSET AT LLANELLY:

Somerset 82. Glamorgan 13 for one.

Allen sent down several bumpers —onee he was taunted with the cry of bodyline—which caused Keeton to duck. Allen returned 22|5|58|6.

Sussex successfully experimented by sending in Fulham Soccerite Hammond to open with Jim Parks. Partnership put on 111 in 120 minutes. Hammond hit five fours.—Reuter.

Major C. K. Nayudu, with bat, talks over things with Mushtaq Ali.

HENLEY REGATTA ENDS

Zurich Crew Win Two Cups

LONDON, July 4.

Henley ended in the best weather of four days, although the wind got up during the afternoon. A feature of the meeting was the rowing of the Zurich crew who won the Grand Challenge Cup and the Stewards Cup, beating Leander in both and Rufli retained the Diamond Sculls title.

LADIES PLATE FINAL

LONDON, July 4.

In Ladies Plate Final first Trinity (Cambridge) beat Clare (Cambridge) by two and half lengths. Time 7 mins. 48 secs.

DIAMOND SCULLS FINAL

Rufli (Switzerland) beat Tyler (Thames) by three lengths. Time: 9 mins. 22 secs.

Great Britain has decided to compete in the Olympic Soccer Tournament.

THAMES CHALLENGE CUP FINAL

Tabor beat Kent by four lengths. Time 7 mins. 44 secs.

STEWARD CHALLENGE CUP FINAL

Zurich beat Leander by two lengths. Time: 7 mins. 50 secs.

WYLFOLDS CUP FINAL.

London beat Reading by three lengths. Time: 8 mins. 26 secs.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP FINAL

Jesus (Cambridge) beat Oriel (Oxford) by two-thirds lengths. Time: 8 mins. 34 secs.

GOBLETS FINAL

Offer and Offer of Kingston beat Wingate and Baddeley of Vesta by one and quarter lengths. Time: 9 mins. 17 secs.

American crews made a fine impression. All their three entries reached semi-final.

In all-American final Tabor beat Kent through sheer grit, though Kent appeared better oarsmen.

Cambridge won two events first Trinity Winning Ladies Plate and Jesus Winning Visitors Cup.

Oxford rowed better than usual although taking no events.

Mixed Doubles Semifinals

In the semi-final match of the mixed doubles, Perry and Miss Round beat Wilde and Whitmarsh 6/4, 1/6, 6/3.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, July 6.

The following frequencies will be used: GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p. m.

7-30 Big Ben. Hampton Court Palace. A descriptive microphone visit and dramatic reconstruction, devised and written by S. E. Reynolds and Cecil Madden. Produced by Pasco Thornton.

8-30 The Bolsover Colliery Band; conductor, Stanley Jenning.

9-15 p. m. Pianoforte Music.

9-25 p. m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p. m. Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra.

10-15 p. m. Kipling Reading.

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, July 6.

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a. m.

11 30 Selection of Indian Music.

p. m.

1 0 Available Market Rates, European Lunch Hour Selections.

5 0 Relay of Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema.

6 0 Talk (Marathi): "Ideal of Young men." Chandrakala Hate.

6 15 Light Music. Venubai Devastali.

7 0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale.

7 15 A Recital of East Indian Songs. F. P. Gonsalves. Mothenchi neau me kaiam Groupe) Aye Bava. (Duet). Mai Mai Kaim me (Solo) Chal Bagin Lilly. (Groupe) Accompanied by Oriental Syncopators. Conductor: M. Alphonso.

8 0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.

8 25 Light Music. Sangit Bhaskar Master Vasant.

9 0 Ashalata and Anil Biswas. In Songs with Orchestra.

9 30 News in English.

9 45 Talk: "What Wild Animals can Teach the Soldier—Lessons in Attack and Defence." By Stanley Jepson.

10 0 The Viennese Orchestra. (Under Erwin Klein). In a Programme of Viennese Music.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, July 6

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p. m.

12 36 SB A Light Orchestral Programme from the Studio. Charles Campbell and His Orchestra.

1 6 The Latest Dance Music Selections. By Charles Campbell and his Orchestra.

1 36 Talk: "Exploring the Stratosphere." By Nripen Chatterjee.

2 6 Vocal Music. (Bengali.) Humorous Duet by Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy.

2 21 Manindra Chakravarty—Religious.

2 36 Kathakata by Ramratan Vyakaranatirtha.

5 36 Musical Selections (Recorded)

6 6 Talk: "Village Welfare Competition." By Dr. J. R. Muzumdar.

petition." By Dr. J. R. Ma-

6 26 Modern Bengali Song by Dhiren Das.

6 36 A Musical Entertainment by the New Theatres, Ltd., under the direction of R. C. Boral. (To be relayed from the Tollygunge Studio, by kind permission of the Management).

7 51 News in English.

8 6 SB The "Vanda Concert Party". With Con Aston in songs at the Piano. A Light Vaudeville Programme from the Studio.

8 51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closin Rates. (In Bengali).

9 6 SB Talk: "World Tourist's Diary." By Ramnath Biswas. —"Malaya Island."

9 21 SB Vocal Music (Bengali) Bibhuti Datta—Light Classical.

Delhi Programmes:

MONDAY, July 6

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a. m.

8 0 Shri Bhagvat Geeta by Pt. Brij Bhushan.

8 10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Sorashat.

8 20 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. "Abla ri uma mose bol bol." (Kyahal Deshkar.)

8 30 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Ratiyan Kidhar ganwai balam harjai". (Thumri Bhairon).

8 45 Story (Hindustani): "My Story" By Kumari Satya Wati.

9 0 Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena —Prabhavati.

9 10 Pt. Brij Bhushan. Dhurpad Bhairon Malang Khan. Pikhawaj.

9 25 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Bhairvin.

9 35 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. "Garwa main sang lage." (Khayal Todi Mian Khan).

9 45 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Asawri.

9 50 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Usko Sikhlai yeh jafa tune Kia kiya ae miri wafa tune." (Mir Dard.)

p. m.

1 0 Indian Recorded Music.

6 0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Bhadaduri Todi

6 10 Pt. Brij Bhushan. Bhajan Surdas.

6 20 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani.)

6 30 1st News Bulletin. (English).

6 40 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. "Gauwan ke charwayya". (Khayal Puria).

6 55 Barkat Ali Khan. "Kaise kate mori surir sujaria" (Nakta.) Vichitra Veena—Hans Narain.

7 15 Pt. Brij Bhushan. Dhurpad.

7 30 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. "Guru bin kaise gun gawe." Khayal Aiman.

7 40 P. S. Mukerji—Viola—Bhopali. Sardar—Violin—Bhopali. Tufail—Tabla—Bhopali

7 45 "For Villagers Only".

8 45 Talk (Hindustani): "Dara Shikooh." By Azhar Ali.

9 0 "Flute of the hills". With commentary.

9 10 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. (a) "Aj nandiyah baeran bhai." (b) "Shab-i-furqat men yad us bakhabar ki bar bar ai. Bhulana ham ne bhi chaha magar beikhtiyar ai". (Hasrat Mohani).

9 27 Barkat Ali of Lahore. (a) "Rat sayyan nahin ae ghazab hai." (Dadra). (b) "Hur men masti kahan jo tere mastane men hai".

9 45 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).

10 0 2nd News Bulletin. (English).

10 15 Talk (English): "Rickshaws and Coolies." By Major W. H. Crichton, I. M. S.

10 30 A Studio Concert.

CENTRAL

CINEMA

Near Albless Baug—Charni Rd.—Off Queen's Rd.

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

We'll Be Seeing You, Myrna!

And chuckling and gasping with you, too . . . because that gay excitement which is YOU is on the screen again!

MYRNA LOY in Whipsaw with SPENCER TRACY

A SAM WOOD PRODUCTION

Produced by Harry Rapf

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

NEXT SATURDAY

A Unique Event in the History Of The Screen

"AUDIOSCOPIKS"

(The Living Screen)!

The First Perfect Third Dimensional Film Ever Brought to the Screen!

You'll Thrill—You'll Gasp—It'll be a New Sensation when you See the Shadows Come to Life!

Next Saturday at the Central.

Next Sat.

The thrilling and exciting story of the survival of the fittest and the struggle for existence.

REGISTAN-KI-RANI

Starring:

JAL MERCHANT

The Popular Hero-Star.

The Melodious and Tuneful

Hindi Songs

of our coming

INDIAN TALKIE

Registan -ki-Rani

will be broadcast on the Radio

To-day Monday

From 5 p. m. Hear them—

You will simply be charmed!

REGISTAN -KI-RANI

WITH

KRISHNA KUMARI, SITARA, KHATOON, S. BABOORAO

COMING

Next Saturday

At The

Wellington

CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

See To-morrow's "CHRONICLE" for further details.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1992.
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akkar 16, 1355.
Parsi: Behman 4, 1305.
Hightide: 9-27; 13-18.
Lowtide: 6-27; 19-27.
Sunrise: 6h 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 7.

Results of B.Hy., M.D., M.S., LL.M., D.O. and M. Com. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rajen Babu's address on "Task Before Us", at Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"PHOTOPLAY'S" BEST PICTURE OF THE MONTH

Adventure Gay and Audacious!
Love ON A BET
R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE
With GENE RAYMOND, WENDY BARRIE, HELEN BRODERICK
Directed by LEIGH JASON

8th and LAST WEEK of
JEEVAN NAIYA
Daily 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
At
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Because
BOMBAY TALKIES' NEW PICTURE
ACHHUT KANYA
IS COMING ON JULY 18.
to
ROXY CINEMA

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SYDNEY
HOWARD
In British and Dominions'
WHERE'S GEORGE?
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
H. G. WELLS'
Amazing Prophecy
"THINGS TO COME"
(100 years from now!)
A man and a woman of our time....A man and woman of the future....will their problems be the same?
Also
All-Colour Mickey-Mouse
Entitled "ORPHANS' PICNIC"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Love on a Bet." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Things to Come." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Where's George?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Whipsaw." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pia-ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Storm over the Andes." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jeewan Naiya." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Man with Two Faces." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
PLAZA—"The Informer." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE.—"First a Girl." Time as usual.
EDWARD:—"Half Shot at Sunrise." Time as usual.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee will be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th inst. at Servants of India Society Hall (2nd floor), Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay 4.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The adjourned general body meeting of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Tutorial High School, Gamdevi (near Kennedy Bridge).

SANATANISTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus of Bombay will be held at Madhav Baug near C. P. Tank on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj will preside.

MADON MEMORIAL LECTURES.

Lecture: Prof. C. N. Vakil University Professor of Economics, Bombay.

Subject:—"Working of the Policy of Discriminating Protection," to-day (Monday), and Wednesday the 8th inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the University Convocation Hall. Mr. A. D. Shroff will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in an Advanced Course in Metaphysics to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the above Samaj on Sunday, at 9 a.m. under the presidentship of Pandit Vijayashankerji in support of the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill" introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Sjt. Ganashamsingji Gupta. The President stressed on the importance of the Bill to Arya Samajists.

UNIVERSAL ARTS LEAGUE

The Executive Council of the League will meet to-day, Monday, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the League offices, Sekhsaria Buildings, 1st floor, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road.

"ASHADI EKADASHI FAIR AT MATUNGA"

St. John Ambulance People's Union's Work

Beautiful weather on Tuesday last was very welcomed by pilgrims to the Vithoba Shrine at Matunga. Though the fair started from 10 p.m. on Monday, speedy arrangements to pitch up stalls etc. was visible for some days past. From 4 a.m. (Tuesday) the real task of the St. John Ambulance Division and the police began. A tremendous crowd began to pour in from early hours of the morning from all parts of the town and suburbs of Bombay. It was nothing short of a sea of human beings to view. The participation for "Dharshan" of God Vithoba lead indeed to a dangerous rush whereby many "Darshanists" had not only to push forward or backward with suffocation but escape with minor injuries.

A number of stray cases of suffocation and injuries were promptly attended to by the St. John Ambulance People's Union Division. Despite the help of the police, lady volunteers were appointed to look after the fair sex pilgrims, by the Divisional Superintendent and this was of great assistance to female devotees. The fair passed off peacefully with exception of a few cases of stray pick-pocketing etc. which were also promptly attended to.

A great need was felt for an Ambulance car at this function. Will any philanthropic gentleman or lady help the St. John Ambulance Division of Dadar with a car or suitable donation to purchase the same?

DEMAND FOR NON-OFFICIAL INQUIRY

Jhunjhunun Muslims' Telegram To Viceroy

Mir Md. Ramzan Khan, Null Bazaar, Bombay, writes:

The Muslims of Jhunjhunun have sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Jhunjhunun Muslims look towards Your Excellency and appeal in the name of justice to interfere and force the Jaipur State to appoint an Impartial Commission excluding officers.

KHADI SALES IN MATUNGA

Khadi sales at Kalbadevi prices commenced in Matunga (G.I.P.) on Sunday morning. Khadi was hawked in the streets. The different varieties attracted great interest and several inquiries were made. Within about a couple of hours' hawking khadi worth about Rs. 37 was sold. The attempt to make khadi available at their own doors, is appreciated by the resident's and it is hoped that sales would show steady progress. It is proposed to hawk khaddar every Sunday, weather permitting.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

It is understood the Treasurer of Ahrar Party, Bombay, Sardar Sidi Mahmud Habshani who is President of Janjira State People's Union will stand as an independent candidate to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Parents and guardians of students are requested to join the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students Conference to be held on 1st and 2nd August, 1936.

The Conference is being organised to voice the specific demands and grievances of the students World.

Tickets can be had from the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Narayan Ashram. Opera House Junction. Students 8 As. Non-Students Re. 1.

INDO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Independence Day Lunch In Bombay

The fourth of July is a memorable event in the life of American nation. On this day (1776) the Declaration of Independence was signed men, women and children of America on this day join in paying homage to the founders of their country.

Many prominent American returned Indians in the city of Bombay in appreciation of the ideals of American democracy, held a luncheon meeting at Rialto Restaurant. Their friends and resident Americans were invited as guests to participate in American Independence Day celebration. There were professors, sociologists, journalists, doctors, dentists, engineers, and businessmen in the meeting.

PURPOSE OF GATHERING.

The chairman, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, professor of Social Economy at Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School for Social Work, Byculla, called the meeting to order. "We are not gathered here for the mere purpose of forming acquaintances," he remarked. "We are here gathered to better the existing relation between India and America." You know, "Dr. Kumarappa pointed out, "in union lies strength. Divided we fall and united we stand." And introduced, Dr. B. P. Hivale, Professor at Wilson College, who in course of his speech explained the need for forming an organization which would undertake independently the task of creating a better feeling between the peoples of India and America. He proposed the formation of a sub-committee to evolve a plan whereby Indians and Americans could regularly meet in Bombay. The nominated persons of the sub-committee consists of chairman Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, members, Mrs. Kamalabai Nimkar, Messrs. V. B. Gandhi, N. K. Paranjpye B. C. Mozumdar, and Mohan V. Raj.

SIGNIFICANCE TO INDIA.

Mrs. Kamalabai Nimkar—an American lady, spoke on the meaning of Independence Day to America and its significance to India. In course of her speech, the speaker remarked: "Although the Indian children are brighter than the children in America or in England, yet they don't understand some of the most elementary things of to-day." She pointed out the defects in our social system and the training imparted to the children. And then declared: "We must face the facts in India's every day life. We must lay the foundation by providing through our social agencies, schools and homes, the most necessary needs such as nutrition, clothing, and education for growing children of this generation.

LET US FACE FACTS.

"America," she said, "stands for facing practical problems." She concluded by saying: "Let us face the situation in education and in social development to lay the foundation upon which India's happy children may walk safely."

The chairman then called on Mr. D. R. Divekar, who spoke of the need in Indian life "for the foundation." The speaker then explained how, "American civilisation and prosperity largely owes to the foundation laid by such great men as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson."

Dr. V. S. Gupte moved a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting was adjourned.

"TASK BEFORE US"

Rajen Babu To Address At Congress House To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting in the open compound of the Congress House on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Babu Rajendra Prasad will address on "Task Before Us." Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

CAMA HOPISTAL JUBILEE FUND

Donations In May And June

The following further donations were received during May and June, 1936:—

Miss S. P. Jeejeebhoy Rs. 50; Lord Lamington (England) Rs. 6-9-6; Dr. Balfour (London), Rs. 69-2-8; Through Dr. Balfour Her Excellency Lady Wilson (Brisbane) Rs. 13-13-7; Through Mrs. C. D'Monte, Miss Padshah Rs. 10; Dr. Kashibai Nowrange Collection Cards Rs. 15-6-0; Through Dr. Kashibai Nowrange Dr. S. P. Bhiwandkar. Collection Cards, Rs. 10; Miss Whitfield Principal, Cathedral and John Connon High School for Girls Collection Cards, 17-11; Through Dr J. R. Dadabhoy, Kulsumbai Jafferali Padamsi Rs. 50; The Staff, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital Rs. 50; Miss R. Navalkar Collection Cards Rs. 35; Miss I. V. Raut. Principal, Vanita Vishram English School. Collection Cards, Rs. 209-7.

Through Miss R. Dongre:—Miss Thomson Principal, St. Columba High School Collection Cards Rs. 176-9; Miss Shete, Indian Education Society's High School for Girls Collection Cards Rs. 159-12; Miss Rowe, St. Teresa's High School Collection Cards Rs. 100; Mr. A. Soares, Principal, Antonio de Souza High School Collection Cards Rs. 75; The Principal, Robert Money High School Rs. 75-2; Miss Moos Principal, Girton High School for Girls, Collection Cards Rs. 51-13; Miss Benjamin, Convent Girls' High School, Dadar Collection Cards Rs. 38-7; Mr. T. Buell, Principal, American Mission High School, Collection Cards Rs. 19-9; Miss Banaji Principal, Panday Girls' High School. Collection Cards, Rs. 15; Mrs. Tate, Christ Church High School, Collection Cards Rs. 15-11; Miss Sharada Hattikudar. Saraswat Colony, Collection Cards Rs. 10; Miss M. B. Palkhiwalla, Collection Cards, Rs. 10; Miss Tarangini Patil Collection Cards, Rs. 5-6; Miss M. K. Dady Burjor, Collection Card Rs. 5; Miss A. K. Dady Burjor, Collection Card Rs. 5; Mr. Donde, Principal R. M. B. High School. Collection Card. Rs. 2; Total Rs. 764-5.

Through The Staff, Cama Hospital:—

Sympathiser Rs. 500; The Staff, Cama Hospital Collection Cards Rs. 250; Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar Rs. 250; Dharsi Khara Rs. 151; Miss S. F. Tarapore, Mrs. Haribai Balsingji Rs. 101 each; Mrs. Sushilabai N. Athavale, W. R Pradhan (Nasik) Rs. 75 each; Mrs. Shardabai M. Sudanlal Rs. 51; Mrs. Iqbal Husain, Kamalabai Jayawant, Rukhiabai Abdul Kadar, A Friend, Dr. Miss Freny A. Kapadia (Mahuva) Rs. 50 each; Abai Sitaram Heralle Rs. 40; Vatchalabai C. Dattatray, Mrs. R. Harris, Mrs. Robertson Rs. 30; each; Dr. Beryl D'Monte, Sagunabai Gopal Karnad Rs. 25 each; Namboobai Mahomedbhoy Rs. 23; Messrs Adair Dutt and Co. Ltd. Rs. 20; Ashmabai Hesalvali Rs. 15; Mr. Abdul Husein, Mrs. Kamalabai A. Kamat, Fatmabai Walji, Mathurabai B. Kuvalekar, Sojibai Virchand, Shevantibai J. Bhagwandas, Messrs Sardesai Bros. (Billimora), Miss Minakshi, Mariambai Salemahomed, Ishmail Mamujee, Mrs. Gangubai Joshi (Poona), Sushilabai Patankar, Somajeebai Malakchand Rs. 10 each; sums below rupees ten Rs. 131 Total, Rs. 2303; Previously acknowledged Rs. 60,738-7-9, Total Rs. 64,355-7-6.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

mitee also found that no regulations existed regarding the type of shop which might be erected on the Northern Section. In order to prevent the possibility of rows of ten-foot-frontage shops appearing, the sub-Committee were of the opinion, that only shops of a good show-room type with glass fronts and of not less than 25 feet frontage should be allowed. The sub-Committee felt that the rules were not adequate to ensure the provision of sufficient garage accommodation and servants' quarters. They also urged the necessity for the formation of a permanent representative Town Planning Committee.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

B. E. S. T. Season Tickets

It is a well-known fact that the B. E. S. and T. Company make considerable profit mainly through the tramways. The tramways form one of the few public utility services and if the Company wills it, it can make travelling by tramways much easier and cheaper than it is to-day, without incurring any great loss. For example, both in Calcutta and Madras, there is a system of season tickets issued to passengers. It is almost similar to the season tickets issued by the suburban Railways. But in Bombay there is no such thing. For sometime past the Company was trying the scheme of issuing tickets on special occasions. During the monsoon, tickets could be bought for a full day's travel, either by bus or by tram. This is only for Sundays and not for other week days. It is very essential, in the interest of those who use the bus and the tram, that the system of season tickets should be introduced by the B. E. S. T. Company. It should not be for special occasions only and that too only for one day in the week. This would help the middle and lower class people in the city, who mainly depend on the B. E. S. T. Company trams and buses for conveyance. The earlier it is done, the better would it be.

Queen's Road Development

The Bombay Branch of the European Association has forwarded to the Bombay Government several proposals regarding the development of the area east of the Queen's Road, between the Churchgate Station and the Marine Lines. The suggestions made by a sub-Committee of the Bombay Branch are expected to be released to the Press, as soon as the reply of the Government is received on them. According to a report published in the June Bulletin of the Bombay Branch, it came to the notice of the Committee, whilst considering the question of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, that there was a danger of the land bordering Queen's Road to the East, between the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices and Marine Lines, being sold under conditions which would mean the reproduction of the more objectionable features of the buildings and development generally which are apparent all over Bombay and on Back Bay in particular. A sub-Committee was, therefore, set up to go into the question. They interviewed the Collector of Bombay who is dealing with tenders for leases of land on this Estate and made a thorough study of the conditions of lease and of the building rules. The sub-Committee discovered that it had been the original intention of Government to have a green sward 30 feet-wide running the whole length of the Queen's Road, from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices to Marine Lines Station and a private carriage way behind it parallel to Queen's Road. This idea, however, has been abandoned owing to the refusal of builders to purchase land on these conditions, and the only condition now included in the building rules was that buildings should be 30 feet back from the roads. The sub-Committee were, however, of the opinion that, in addition to this 30 feet, a green sward or at least 9 feet in width should be provided. The sub-Com-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

The First Outdoor Action Romance Filmed Entirely in Natural Color!
Adolph Zukor presents
SYLVIA SIDNEY
FRED MacMURRAY
HENRY FONDA
in
'THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE'
with Fred Stone • Nigel Bruce • Beulah Bondi • Robert Barrat • Spanky McFarland • Actually filmed outdoors in Technicolor • Directed by Henry Hathaway • A Walter Wanger Production • A Paramount Picture
PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Book Early, 'Ph. 41561.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Plays the two most sensational roles of his career in one enthralling drama!
First National's
"THE MAN WITH 2 FACES"
with
MARY ASTOR • RICARDO CORTEZ • MAE CLARKE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
Pia-ki-Jogan
THE DELIGHTFUL HINDI SONGS of our picture
PIA-KI-JOGAN
which is running in its third week here will be broadcast on
RADIO TO-DAY, Monday From 5 p.m.
HEAR THEM!
The pet idol of the millions
MISS SARDAR AKHTAR
sings with her GOLDEN VOICE
TWO SHOWS DAILY
6-30 and 10 P.M.
WELLINGTON CINEMA (Dhobi Talao)

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURABAN MAN)

The week-end was quite a nice one, with hardly any rain on Saturday and just a few showers on Sunday which kept the climate quite pleasant. Saturday and Sunday saw quite a number of cricket matches on practically every cricket field in the suburbs.

The enthusiasm that the young cricketers in the Suburbs show is remarkable.

I would like to urge upon the Gymkhanas the need for organising a cricket tournament open to all teams in the suburbs. I am sure it would meet with a great respouse.

I think Bandra being the "Queen of the Suburbs" is the ideal place for this tournament to be held and the Bandra Gymkhana which is the leading gymkhana of the suburbs ought to be its organiser. How about it Bandra Gymkhana?

EDUCATION & SANITATION.

There are two things that the suburbs require most urgently. More education and up-to-date sanitary system.

I would not say that these two problems are being completly neglected but I find it very difficult to understand the action of certain municipal bodies who spend a pretty good sum in building parks, extending municipal offices and other not really essential items when there is crying demand for these two essentials. As for education this is being tackled step by step but insanitation remains with little attempt to remove it.

Bandra has at last started its drainage scheme and Khar and Santa Cruz will soon follow suit. What about the other suburban municipality? At present Bandra has quite a number of conservancy carts and lorries with tanks but I understand they are too few.

Mrs. Naidu To Address Students To-morrow

A public meeting of the Students of Bombay will be held (to-morrow) Tuesday, at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge Chaupathy, at 6-30 p.m. when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will inaugurate the popularising of the coming Bombay Students' Conference.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day, Monday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Revelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give a discourse in Gujerati on "Thoughts in Bundeheishna relating to the Creation of the World".

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 6, 1936

AN AMAZING NOTICE

We understand that an amazing postal notice on Prohibited Articles, dated 28th May 1936, has been issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. It says:

"No article will be transmitted by post bearing thereon labels or stamped impressions, or photographs, or writings, (i) conveying any exhortation to Boycott British Goods or any other class of goods or to carry out any other form of boycott, (ii) embodying portraits of any prominent leader of the Civil Disobedience movement, or containing the words "Swatantre Bharat" (separate India) or similar words in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement, (iii) containing other matter manifestly and specifically intended to further Civil Disobedience movement.

The notice explains the recent instances of the postal authorities in some parts of the Madras Presidency refusing to deliver letters containing a picture of Gandhiji printed on the envelope. It now appears that these instances are not going to be isolated ones. And they show to what lengths the postal authorities may go in interpreting and enforcing the notice in question. We fail to understand the idea behind the notice, issued two years after the Civil Disobedience movement was called off. If it is desired to discourage any possible recurrence of the movement, it must be noted that some provisions of the notice go far beyond that object. The boycott of certain classes of goods is and has been possible without any reference to the Civil Disobedience movement. A boycott movement was inaugurated in Bengal in the anti-Partition days three decades ago, when Civil Disobedience wase not even dreamt of, and was strongly supported and led by such a constitutionalist as Surendranath Bannerjee. A comprehensive movement like the boycott of foreign goods is understood by most persons as merely a negative aspect of an exclusive use of Swadeshi goods, which Government themselves have not penalised—so far. Moreover, is it suggested that calling upon the people to boycott opium or other harmful drugs is an offence to be combated by, among others, the postal authorities?

Unreasonable

The ban on portraits "of any prominent leader of the Civil Disobedience movement" is unreasonable in the extreme. It means practically a ban on the portraits of almost all Congress leaders. Some of these, like the pictures of Gandhiji and the Nehrus, were often displayed on postal envelopes and cards and elsewhere long before the C. D. movement was inaugurated and would have continued to be so displayed even if the movement had not been started at all. Are the pictures to be banned for all time because the leaders concerned took part in it at one time? The ban on words like "Swatantra Bharat" takes one's breath away and makes one wonder if such things are passible in the twentieth century under a Government claiming to be civilised. In the first place the phrase is wrongly translated as "separate India." It really means "free India." Secondly, assuming that it also suggests separation from the Empire, is that ideal an offence and is it an inseparable part of the Civil Disobedience movement? The Congress creed of complete independence, interpreted by many as secession from the Empire, was formulated before the movement was started and it remains even after the movement was called off. How then can the words "Swatantra Bharat" or "similar words" be assumed to be necessarily in furtherance of the C. D. movement? The ban on "similar words" may conceivably be extended to "Poorna Swaraj" or "complete independence." Such an extension cannot but be ominous.

Is It Fair And Decent?

The question persists in one's mind as to why Government have decreed this postal ban more than two years after the C. D. movement was called off. Whatever may be Government's motive, it is obvious that the ban will be a severe handicap to the Congress candidates at the next elections in their propaganda. It will hinder them in using effective slogans or displaying their portraits prominetly and widely. In short it will queer the pitch against them. Is it fair? Is it decent?

Danzig

Danzig, another of the many unnatural children of the Treaty of Versailles and situated between Poland and Germany, enjoys a unique position. The free city, which is a Baltic Port, is under the protection of the League of Nations working through a High Commissioner, its foreign policy is under the direction of Poland, commercially and fiscally it is practically, although informally, a part of Poland; while the population is amost entirely German and the President of the Senate who is also the Chief Officer of the State is a Nazi, none other, in fact, than Herr Greiser who created a sensation in Geneva the other day by his vulgar clowning. It is these conflicting and incongruous elements that invest the quarrel between the High Commissioner and the defiant President of the Senate with a good deal of international interest and even anxiety. There is little doubt but that Herr Greiser, however perfect a Nazi he may be, would not have behaved in that boorish manner if he had had no encouragement, direct or indirect, from Berlin.

That being so, what is Herr Hitler up to now? He may be seriously thinking of a coup; in which case he would be annoying if not the League—the miserable impotency of that body is well-known—most certainly Poland. A conflict with Poland, however, means breaking the Polish-German front against Russia. In this Herr Greiser having run amuck beyond instructions, how will Poland's attitude affect Herr Hitler? For it may be taken for granted that Poland will support the High Commissioner. Will Herr Hitler quarrel with Poland or betray his spiritual henchman? The situation is rather intriguing.

The Palestine Scene

The latest despatch from our Cairo Correspondent helps us to form a more complete picture of the situation in Palestine. The Grand Mufti of Palestine is said to have cabled to His Majesty the King requesting him to settle the dispute and a deputation of Arabs is already in London to place the Arab view-point before the British public. It is hardly likely, however, that the situation would in any way improve as a result of such petitions and deputations. We have had experience of such things and we know how futile it is to attempt reversal of Britain's imperialistic policy by appealing to the British sovereign or the British public. Nor do we see much hope of anything coming out of the efforts of Amir Abdullah. The Arabs are determined to negotiate only on the basis of an immediate ban on Jewish immigration. Recent searches have further embittered Arab feeling and nothing but the fulfilment of their demands is likely to satisfy them. Once a nation wakes to the consciousness of its political rights it cannot be doped by half-hearted promises and so-called arbitrations.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Menace To Child Life

(BY N. H. PANDIA.)

No one who is in touch with the daily press can remain un-impressed by the alarming increase and rapid growth of road accidents among children in the country and especially in the city. The annual report of the Bombay City Police for 1935 states that the total number of motor vehicles running in the city during the year was about 12,500. Motor vehicles were responsible for 86 deaths out of 101 and injuries to 2,278 persons out of 3,524 persons during the year. The Report states: 'An analysis of total motor accidents shows little difference when compared with the position in the previous year'. If any such comparable number of accidents involving death to a large number of persons had occurred on the railways when first introduced into India, the extension of the railway system would have been seriously and authoritatively retarded. Compulsory insurance for heavy motor vehicles and the increased taxation on them are expected to result in a reduction of semi-decrepit commercial vehicles. More drastic regulations, however, are called for if the toll of the roads is to be brought down, even if the development of road transport is thereby seriously interfered with.

Reports have been issued recently by two Inter-Departmental Committees, one for England and Wales and the other for Scotland, which were appointed to consider the problems of road safety among school children. Both Committees make important recommendations. In view of the importance of the subject, it is desirable that a summary of it in the vernacular should be supplied to all highway, and education authorities and to all schools in India.

Cases of road accidents to children are divided into two classes—external circumstances and the natural characteristics of childhood. Among the former are included the increase in volume and speed of motor traffic, inadequate roads, inconsiderate driving, failure of the human element (want of judgment) and inadequate playing places.

Cases of accidents attributable to the actions of children, include playing in the carriage way, impulsiveness and inexperience. Also riding on bicycles, to schools, carrying books or parcels.

Remedial Measures

Road safety for children is a matter with which all members of the community are concerned. Far more drastic regulations and restrictions concerning road traffic ought to be imposed to bring about a substantial reduction in accidents. The authorities responsible for enforcing the laws relating to the use of the roads should take more consistent and vigorous action in this respect. In particular, the penalties imposed by the courts for dangerous driving should be such as to act as a real deterrent. The courts should make more use of the power to disqualify drivers from holding or obtaining a driving licence.

Children's Safety Advisory Committees should be set up in different areas, to which, the education department, the police and the teachers' representatives should be joined. The Committees should co-opt representatives of other organisations interested in the promotion of road safety. Their chief functions should be to make periodical surveys of their areas, from the point of view of road safety, to advise as to the most appropriate form of protection to be provided at road crossings near schools, and to promote local propaganda.

In a country like India, it is not practicable to require that every school-going child shall be accompanied, while on the road, by an adult person; but carefully selected and trained adult patrols may be employed as a means of protecting children at school crossings. A conspicuous school sign should be devised which gives warning only at those times when children are entering or leaving school. Consideration should be given to an alteration of school hours in order to prevent children from journeying to and from school at those times when the roads are congested with vehicular traffic. Some appropriate form of training and instruction should be given in road safety, in every school.

In the selection of sites for new schools and in grouping schools for re-organisation purposes, particular attention should be given to their relationship to existing or future traffic routes.

The Annual Report of the Bombay City Police contains serious complaints as to inadequate and

(Continued on Page 7.)

Federal Union In Europe

Need For Wider People's Front

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The conference that met last week at Montreux to reconsider the freedom of the Turkish Straits promises to be interesting—perhaps painfully so.

It met in an atmosphere of good temper. Here was a Power so polite and so law-abiding that it actually consulted the others who had signed the Treaty of Lausanne about its revision.

That was such a welcome contrast to Hitler's procedure in tearing up inconvenient treaties that even the Great Powers felt flattered. It was clever of the Turk and they will get what they chiefly want—that is, the right to fortify the Straits.

Their reason for demanding it makes ugly reading. They say plainly enough that the League of Nations is broken and impotent, and cannot be any longer what the Treaty of Lausanne made it—the guardian of the Freedom of the Straits. That traditional part, therefore, the Turks want to undertake again.

It means rather less than one might suppose. In possession, as they are, of both shores of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the Turks could, and would, have run up improvised fortifications and laid their mines at the first sign of danger.

But they are in a hurry: they ask the right to fortify as soon as the new agreement is signed. To wait for ratification might be risky. Peace may not last for ever.

Russia's Claim

The compliments and good temper of this conference soon gave way to the most alarming realism. You can watch the various Powers manoeuvring for positions in the next war.

The really contentious question turns on the rights of Russia to send her Black Sea fleet freely in and out of that salt-water lake. It is an issue for which hundreds of thousands of Europeans, including Englishmen, have died, from the Crimean War onwards.

In a general way it is proposed that the warships of outside Powers may enter only for visits of courtesy.

But Russia is in a unique position. She may want to concentrate her warships in the Baltic, or round Vladivostok. Is she to be debarred from reinforcing her fleets there from her vessels in the Black Sea?

Again, an exception is proposed for France, now her ally, of course within the League. Russia might want her help in the Black Sea; France might want Russian help in the Mediterranean.

The Opposition

Japan opposes, which is natural enough. Italy will oppose, when she condescends to put in an appearance. And this so-called Government of ours also opposes.

There is a sinister symptom for you. Why is Downing Street in such company? And why does it want to weaken the defences of the Soviet Union, which, after all, is a loyal member of the League?

As if Geneva had never existed, here we are back again in the attitude of the Crimean War, with this big difference—that France and Turkey are now Russia's good friends.

Ministers make their speeches, meaning who knows what. But here is an act which seems to indicate Downing Street's position when next the Powers form their ranks for a trial of strength.

This wants watching. This tells us what our governing class really thinks and intends.

There has been some preliminary talk in this country about a People's Front on the lines that have succeeded so splendidly in France and Spain.

It was not the inclusion of Liberals in it that brought this success so much as the fighting temper of the French and Spanish working-class.

If we can get that here, by all means let us welcome anyone who will honestly work with us and, first of all, the Communists.

This, however, is outside my allotted province of foreign policy. What concerns us all in that field is to ask how we can realise an international People's Front.

I see it as a League within the League. The League, whether we like it or not, is certainly going to be emasculated, so that any general obligation of mutual aid under the Covenant will disappear.

What will remain will be a series of alliances disguised as "regional pacts". Very well, then let us aim, when we have power again, at building an alliance that will be more than a group of neighbours banded together to hold some other neighbour down.

Pooling Forces

The essentials at the start are, perhaps, these:—

(1) That each of the nations which join it should cease to regard the ownership of military power as the proud attribute of its sovereignty.

In plain words they must pool their armies, fleets and air forces.

(2) That they shall nationalise, or better still, internationalise the manufacture of arms.

(3) That they begin at once the joint planning of their economic life on the basis of permanent

(Continued on Page 9.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SIGNIFICANT POINT

When informed of the Jodhpur ban on the Civil Liberties Union and its organisers, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru promptly congratulated the Durbar "on its wide-awakeness and this smart piece of work". The ironical compliment was eminently deserved by the Durbar. But there is one significant point that is worth noting. The Chief Minister of the Durbar, on whose instruction the very sweeping order was issued, is a British Police Officer lent to Jodhpur by the Government of India. Indian States are notoriously reactionary and undemocratic but here is an order issued by a member of the British bureaucracy the noble purpose of which is alleged to be the educating of Indians in the principles and practice of democracy.

MISREPRESENTATION

It is not surprising that Dewan Bahadur A Ramaswamy Mudaliar—who, having "served" his country on the Tariff Board has been promoted to the India Council—should, on his departure for England, have talked sanctimonious patriotism about service to India and nothing but service to India. This country possesses many Ramaswamy Mudaliars and they all speak in that vein. But what strikes us as a little amusing, though not at all surprising, is that Mr. Mudaliar talked with his tongue in his cheek. Having libelled "the vast majority of my countrymen" by asserting that "they would strive for the political freedom of the country through the new Constitution", he proceeded to promise with all the earnestness and solemnity of a single-minded patriot "to interpret Indian public opinion to the Secretary of State and the authorities." The truth is that the vast majority of his countrymen hold opinion about political freedom and the new Constitution quite contrary to his own and to what he would "interpret" as their opinion. And he knows it.

SUGAR-COATED.

We in India have had more than sufficient experience of the British Labour Party to be surprised that Mr. Mardy-Jones, an ex-Labour M. P., should have been advising Indians to work the new constitution "for what it is worth, despite certain defects and too many safeguards." Addressing a public meeting at Coimbatore, he talked the usual Imperialistic jargon about the "constitutional progress" of India, about Dominion Status and about the next five years being "an important period in India's history." Finally he hoped that "Indians would not miss the opportunity of proving their fitness for a Parliamentary system of Government." And now we suppose he will go back to his home country feeling pleased with himself that he has helped to bring about understanding between Britain and India. He may even flatter himself into thinking that he had "registered" due sympathy with Indian aspirations by mildly criticising the "Safeguards" in the new Constitution. What he and his like ought to realize, however, is that Indians have now reached that stage of political awakening and disillusionment when they know very well that the sugar-coated patronizing talk of a Mardy Jones and the glib insults of a Churchill or Chetwode are both, in their ultimate analysis, nothing but an invitation to remain victims of Imperialism for ever.

FOLLOW THE LEAD.

One of the most interesting and significant features of the recent perfect roll campaign is the fact that Parsi women voters now exceed men voters, their approximate numbers being 15,000 and 14,000 respectively. This is particularly refreshing when it is remembered that generally women in this Presidency and elsewhere have shown an apathy in safeguarding their political interests, which is extremely regrettable. The position obtaining in the Parsi community is not only an eloquent tribute to the enterprise of their Enrolment Committee, but also proves beyond doubt that Parsi women are far more enlightened than their sisters of other communities. In getting themselves qualified for the franchise they have shown a lively realisation of their political rights and duties, and it is to be hoped that the lead given by them will be followed by other Indian women in the future.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

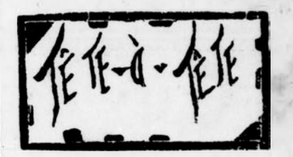
The recently formed Small Industries Association was formally inaugurated on Saturday under the new title "The Association of Indian Industries". Mr. Manu Subhedar, the President of the Association, made out a strong case for such a body, pointing out how small industries were individually too weak to safeguard their respective interests, especially at a time when they were faced with severe foreign competition. Mr. Subedar is, however, mistaken if he thinks that reduction of working hours for factories will not benefit the industries as well as the workers. Dr. M. Venkatrao, a Vice-President of the Association did not exaggerate the situation when he observed that unorganized the factory owners and manufacturers had a poor chance of surviving the present cut-throat competition now rampant in all industries. Moreover, small industries, as we have pointed out before, need special organisation and protection as they concern a far larger number of employers and workers than do the large industries. As Government now-a-days have been professing great concern for small industries, particularly village industries, they will, we hope, give them all the protection they need.

Baroda State And Gujaratis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I fully endorse what 'Disinterested' has stated in his letter published in your issue of the 29th June. But he has only touched a fringe of the important question. Many more departments than those of the Army and the Police contain a deplorable lack of Gujarati officers and subordinates. I here cite the most glaring of them all, viz., the Education Department of the Baroda State. Just as 90 per cent. of the population consists of Gujaratis, the vernacular and English schools have more than 90 per cent. of Gujarati students, with the exception of some Urdu schools and a few Marathi schools, latter of which are mostly in the capital city of Baroda, the primary schools are all Gujarati schools. His Highness the Maharaja is keen on imparting education to his subjects and with that object has been gracious enough to introduce the system of compulsory education in the whole State. However, during the past few years many large Gujarati schools even in the chief towns of the various talukas, are managed by Deccani Headmasters and teachers. In the Anglo-Vernacular schools, it is desirable and quite essential to have Gujaratis as heads of the schools but it is much more so in the case of Gujarati schools. But the Departmental head has adopted a queer policy of appointing Deccanis as teachers in Gujarati schools, simply because they might be graduates or undergraduates. Your correspondent 'Disinterested' suggests the peeping in the Civil List of the last ten years to find out all the facts and figures! The Civil List will give some definite, but not complete information regarding the ap-

(Continued on Page 7.)



WITHOUT COMMENT

And finally he asked his last question, "What reply shall I take back to my own people?" Again the answer was "a deep silence," and after this significant pause, the Assembly broke into loud applause, "which was renewed as the Emperor left the building." The Assembly gave its sympathy, but could not give an answer. The gunman's word goes. There is no escape from poison gas and civilization.

—"Statesman" of Calcutta.

* * * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru congratulates the Jodhpur Durbar on doing a smart piece of work in banning the Civil Liberties Union.

The President probably didn't know that the Durbar possesses 100 per cent qualifications for being "smart." The head of it is a distinguished British member of the Indian Police Service from the U. P.

* * * *

The British Cotton Trade League considers the Tariff Board recommendations as "totally inadequate."

This is rather hard on Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola and last, but not the least, Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

* * * *

Prior to sailing from India, Mr. Mudaliar declared that he had accepted his appointment to the India Council "in the hope that he might be of some service at the present time. . ."

We knew that in England too, the Dewan Bahadur would continue to carry on the good work for which he is so well and so justly famed.

* * * *

And this is not deductive anticipation based only on the consistency of past "form." Oh, no. As a matter of fact he himself has given us the assurance that he will do "what I can to interpret Indian public opinion" to the powers that be "in the firm belief that that the vast majority of my countrymen would strive for political progress of the country through the new constitution."

* * * *

The vast majority of his countrymen may now resign themselves, painfully or philosophically, to being misrepresented and misinterpreted as usual. Their distinguished countryman's "belief" has taken such "firm" roots in his being that it cannot be shaken even by a realisation of true facts—as usual.

* * * *

"He hoped Indians would not miss the opportunity of proving their fitness for a parliamentary system of Government"—Press report.

You may believe it or not, but it is a fact that this pearl of tutor-tutelage-taught wisdom fell from the lips of a "Labour-Socialist" of Great Britain, Mr. Mardy Jones.

* * * *

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad denounces, in a Press statement, the appointment of Mr. Jinnah as "Dictator" as "undemocratic and un-Islamic." He also denounces the anti-Federation resolution of the Muslim League because it is "directly opposed to the advice of His Highness the Aga Khan" and then very solemnly sounds the warning that "it would be suicidal to allow any impression to go abroad that the Aga Khan is deposed from leadership."

It is obvious what according to Sir Rafiuddin is both "democratic and Islamic."

We congratulate the Moulvi Knight. But must he drag Islam and Democracy into the "Aga Khan or Jinnah?" question?

* * * *

The Nazi Danziger, Herr Greiser, "put his fingers to his note in an offensive gesture and caused an uproar among journalists and a storm of protests."

If the fellow had directed his vulgar clowning to the League Assembly we should have sympathised with, and even applauded, him mildly. For that would have constituted a symbolical representation of the reality of the League—we mean to say. You know what we mean.

* * * *

Mr. Eden, however, did not see the incident but said that the best way to treat such a conduct was to ignore it.

To compare big men and big things with small, as they are doing in the case Signor Mussolini.

* * * *

Teacher: "There's no difficulty in the world that cannot be overcome."

Pupil: "Have you ever tried squeezing tooth-paste back into the tube?"

Achieve Harmony Through Social Reconstruction

INTIMATE MASS CONTACT, ONLY REAL INSTRUMENTALITY

'Never Divorce Thought From Action': Achyut Patwardhan's Advice To Youths

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of the Gujarat Youth Conference delivered by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, at Ahmedabad:—

We see that conditions of life are becoming increasingly harder day by day. The whole system of education is coming in for such an onslaught of criticism, that the youth of to-day goes from his school to the college without hope and without illusion. Between the educated or half educated and the ill-equipped illiterate and uneducated, there is only a difference of degrees. They have all to face the same bleak prospect of unemployment, uncertainty and despair. This takes the pep out of all effort, and we find that as academic excellence ceases to mean success in life, the quality of the work done at the Universities begins inevitably to suffer. To-day our education has ceased to be useful for giving a steady employment; and as an equipment for grappling the complex problems of everyday existence it fails miserably to stand the test. Thus thousands of young men go through the mill without any real zest, knowing that it is a brief interlude of carefree existence after which grim and unpleasant facts await them. They cease to respect the traditions of the colleges, as these seem mere empty forms. They do not think of their teachers as anything more than lucky men who have managed to secure fairly cushy jobs. But the last thing they want here from this type is any glib talk of idealism. Thus denied the vital interests of life they turn in their boredom to talkies or tennis. Not that these are objectionable in themselves, but they tend to turn to passive amusements at the expense of real live interest in life around. The thousands who are unable to go to any college first seek some job or another and then if they fail to get one they turn to some other petty business. But they begin life not as young men with hope and the spirit of adventure but as people who have begun life at 50, and they stay on like that or grow mentally older and less energetic.

BANE OF CASTE SYSTEM.

Socially they are not in any happier condition. They find an obsolete framework of caste and inequality around them; it is based on inequality and even the slightest intelligence is enough to realise that Indian society is going about pathetically wearing a few thousand years old clothes that are all in rags; these out of date forms stifle all initiative, and perpetuate a vicious system that stands propped up on a precarious foundation of a tradition that has lost its soul. To upset this old order requires tenacity and purposefulness. But education does not develop these qualities and the opposition of vested interests is so persistent that though people have no faith in these outworn forms they pretend to conform outwardly to those same forms which they in their hearts of hearts have ceased to respect. Recently there has been some effort to destroy the shameful blot of untouchability by the heroic efforts of Mahatma Gandhi. But these well-meaning efforts are wrecked on the unthinking habits of generations. Thus there grows up a caste of free thinkers who deny the traditions and superstitions in word while hypocritically they still bent their knee before these tribal mores.

But the worst features of the present epoch are reflected in our political existence. Here we have authoritarianism without efficiency. And we see our existences enmeshed in the cogs of a process of disintegration which we feel too powerless to resist.

DISILLUSIONED.

Some of us still remember the time immediately after the last world war when the world was to be freed from militarism—we knew it then as Prussianism—and made 'safe for democracy'. The last war called for the sacrifice of millions of the very best men of every country to vindicate the rights of small nations. But the 15 years have brought bitterness and disillusion to thousands of young men.

But what of small nations and what about that much-heard of principle of self-determination? They all seem to-day as mere platitudes to delude the fools of every nation. Thus through all these failures, we are faced with the central reality of our existence as young men and women that the world of our fathers lies dead at our feet; and at the very beginning of our young existence we are faced with the task of reconstructing a new world, that will give our efforts a greater meaning and purpose.

MAHATMA'S ACHIEVEMENT

One of the main features of the present crisis is that though it takes some special forms in each country it is essentially the same everywhere. It is my hope that our conference will touch this mass of young men and women, and inspire them to face the problems around them with epic heroism. It is not as though the old world has perished without and effort. We see on our horizon the frail form of Mahatma Gandhi, who shook a powerful Empire to its roots. But though his efforts and organisation have come to nought he has blazoned the path for others to similar efforts, that can face their task unflinchingly. How must you go about this great adventure?

This is the question that you must set yourself to answer. But if you would go far, you must be critical and examine every plan without any false illusions. In the first place we must remember the advice of one of the pre-eminent friends of the poor and down-trodden, Dr. Ambedkar who has thrown a challenge to all those who still hug the old superstitions to their bosoms. He has recently expressed his revolt against the social tyranny of ages, and clearly pointed out that if you want untouchability to go you must undermine the very riots out of which it springs. The unthinking acceptance of a system simply because it has existed for thousands of years is detrimental to all progress. He has, therefore, set out to challenge the secretness of those scriptures which have ordained that a certain person should be treated like a dog or worse because of his birth.

Though I personally do not believe that religious or social equality can be achieved by merely a change of religion. I am convinced that caste can never be annihilated unless we strike at the root of shastric authority.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

In this world of chaos, where we see old systems crumbling down; there is the red star of hope on our horizen, the gigantic experiment that is being carried out in the Soviet Russia. As you know already I am one of those who feels that the only hope of achieving social harmony is through a social reconstruction based on a socialist system. But I must say very clearly that before you can hope to work along that line you must understand the objective situation in India to the best of your capacities. You must understand the economic deadlock both in the town and the village. Though it is an integral part of the world phenomena of declining capitalism, it has many peculiar characteristics of its own, as it is mostly covered up under feudal forms, which were never wiped out of existence.

REMEMBER ROLLAND'S ADVICE.

The best advice that any young man or woman can require is contained in that powerful exhortation of Romain Rolland—"Never divorce thought from action". The tragedy of our Indian social system has been that while thought was left unrestricted action was very rigorously regulated and controlled. Thus we see a people who talk of "Sarva bhoota hita", the well-being of the totality of life, as the cardinal faith of their life and yet these same people deny the most elementary rights of humanity to thousands.

Thus even talk of socialism will gain currency in this country but real progress can only begin if thought is implemented by action. That action in the case of India means a more intimate contact with the peasant masses, and it is through that alone that any type of reconstruction can take shape and form. Without adequate action sterile thought acts as a barrier to progress.

BE ALERT.

Those of you who feel that they cannot take any active part in our political work also must realise the necessity of having a correct point of view in understanding the day to-day problems of our political life and develop an active interest in the struggle between the rival tendencies—of compromise and reform on the one hand and unflinching resistance to the system as a whole on the other. The latter alone can take us out of the present deadlock. But besides active political work there are dozens of other fields of social reconstruction to which we can turn our hand if we are awake and alive. And unless we are alert and try to see how we can keep active, we are sure to degenerate. In the shaping of a new social order we live, in submitting to the existing order we decay.

It is along this line that I visualise the role of the youth of India in the present crisis. Whether it is in the home or in the activities outside, we must develop the habits of awareness and guard against succumbing to a mechanical existence of drift. Thus alone can we become what Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has expressed so beautifully as the subject of history rather than being its objects. A purposeful intelligence that seeks through every activity to express itself is alone the stamp of living youth, and not the mere parrotting of set phrases.—United Press.

WRECK THE REFORMS

Gujarath Youths Urge Non-Acceptance Of Offices

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

The Gujerat Youth Conference concluded its session this evening. A number of resolutions were passed at to-day's sitting of the Conference.

...

A resolution protested against the continued repression in the country and urged non-participation in any future war.

Another resolution urged the wrecking of the new Constitution and non-acceptance of offices.

The Conference appealed to youths to take their due part in the country's fight for freedom and suggested Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's name as the President of the ensuing Congress session.

It also appealed to the country to maintain Congress solidarity and welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal's statement, "Swaraj first and Socialism afterwards."

The Conference passed many resolutions condemning the present social, religious and caste orders and old customs. It resolved to agitate for equality to women in all spheres of life and urged parents to give equal freedom to boys and girls.—United Press.

SABOTAGE OF PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS

Youth Leader's Charge Against Gujarat Leaders

The speech delivered by Sjt. Niru Desai as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujerat Youth Conference is summarised below:—

Mr. Desai stated at the outset that every generation and age had its own ideals, social, political and economic, which changed rapidly with the passage of time. Poverty, inequalities between different class, that we see about us—all these compel the youths of to-day to strike for a complete change in the present economic and political structures for the abolition of all class distinctions and for the establishment of a classless society.

After reviewing the role played by youths in the successive stages of India's recent history—Home Rule Campaign and the Non-co-operation movement, the Trade Union struggles and Bardoli Campaign, the Boycott of the Simon Commission and, the C. D. Movement,—Mr. Desai enlarged on the pain and disappointment felt by the youths of India at the "National betrayal" as evidenced in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

COMING OF SOCIALISM.

The sufferings and experiences of both the C. D. Movements had converted the youths to the creed of Socialism. The ranks of the Socialist youths were fast filling up and they are raising a standard of rebellion against the present policies and tactics of the older leadership.

Turning to Gujerat the speaker stated that the leaders were determined to sabotage and disorganise all progressive popular movements. While they backed the Majur Mahajan that openly stand for collaboration with the capitalists, they denounced the Labour Union that fought for complete emancipation of the workingclass. In Ahmedabad they were supporting a new-fangled Bhangi Mahajan if only to kill the Bhangi Union.

Under these circumstances, concluded the speaker, the tasks of the youth movement should be made perfectly clear. Students and youths, Bhangis and shop assistants must be organised in a solid Phalanx to win their just rights. Thus only could be created a true unity of all Anti-Imperialist forces.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

(Continued from Page 6.)

insufficient pavements, non-provision of definite parking places and consequent congestion of streets by standing vehicles, a dearth of traffic islands, non-improvement of street lighting and the legal acceptance of a plea of 'error of judgment', when a risky piece of driving has led to a prosecution. All these matters require to be urgently attended to.

Further Suggestions

The provision of new foot-paths should be accelerated. Local authorities should pay special attention to the provision of playing fields and other playing spaces and to the appointment of trained play-leaders. In congested neighbourhoods school playgrounds should be open outside school hours and during holidays. Legislation should be introduced to enable local authorities generally to provide 'play streets'. The need for smaller playing spaces near their homes for very young children should be considered, especially when slum clearances are being effected or new housing estates planned.

Highway authorities should see that pedestrian crossing places and street refuges are adequately provided in the neighbourhood of schools, that stopping places for public service vehicles and tramcars are not in the immediate vicinity of school exits, and that the speed-limit is applied in the vicinity of schools in built up areas.

10 M. P. H.

It is usual when a railway bridge is under repair, for the authorities, to put up a board as above for the guidance of engine drivers. I suggest that a Board, with those words should be put up on the road at both ends of school premises, and enforced.

Comparatively few accidents out of the appalling total of road casualties are due to mechanical defects. It is inherent human failing which causes most of them. With horse-drawn vehicles, the thing at least moves slowly. There is much more opportunity to dodge death. We have thrown away that advantage by insisting on many times the speed of animal draught, thereby reducing the margin of time for avoiding accidents, to seconds and split-seconds. A car travelling at 30-miles an hour runs 15 yards in a second. At that speed even an alert and experienced driver sometimes cannot act quickly enough to avoid collision. If two cars approach one another at high speed (as frequently happens on the newly opened Marine Drive) and one driver makes a slight mistake, no human being can rectify it in time.

In the last analysis, the remedy lies in motor drivers exercising self-control and avoiding roadruffianism of the worst order. Elderly people, the world over, are fond of laying down rules of discipline, in their homes. Let them, then, themselves observe discipline on the roads, observing the maxim: 'Children are to be seen and not hurt', and stop this 'massacre of innocents'. It should be remembered that the problem of securing the safety of children is to a large extent the same as that of securing the safety of all pedestrians.

BARODA STATE AND GUJARATIS

(Continued from Page 6.)

pointments I refer to, but, I believe, real facts and figures will be brought to light if a statement giving details of the age, caste, educational qualification, date of engaging in service, present and past, etc., of all persons appointed by present Vidyadhikari be called in by His Excellency the Dewan Saheb. Even in the Head Office all the three higher posts are occupied by Deccanis, even though the Department has to manage and control more than 2,500 Gujarati schools. Similar tendency of unduly favouring one class will be found in the case of encouragement to authors. The Department every year spends a certain amount in the purchase of books, as a sort of encouragement to literature. It would be worth-while for the Dewan Sahib to ascertain the general complaint, if a statement of number of copies and total value of books—Gujarati and Marathi purchased by and during the regime of the present Vidyadhikari be asked for by the Dewan Sahib. I believe a thorough inquiry in such directions will be to His Excellency the Dewan Sahib a matter of great enlightenment and Revelation.—Yours, etc.,

"REVELATION".

SHOCK FOR KHOJA WORSHIPPERS

Alleged Assault On Chief Mukhi Outside Jamat Khana At Mandvi

Worshippers at the Khoja Jamat Khana, Khadak, received a great shock on Friday night, when coming out of the Jamat Khana after their prayers, they saw their chief Mukhi, Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, being assaulted with a knife.

It appears that one, Hussain Walji wanted to marry a minor girl. He sought the permission of Mr. Lalji, who is the representative of H. H. The Aga Khan in India. Mr. Lalji refused the sanction as it was against the provisions of the Sarda Act.

On Friday night, at about quarter past nine, Mr. Lalji finished prayers at the Jamat Khana, came out, and was talking to a friend on the road. Hussain Walji, it is alleged, was lying in wait for him. He approached Mr. Lalji and asked him to give him a final reply. Mr. Lalji once again refused the permission as it was against the provisions of Law.

Thereupon Walji is alleged to have whipped out a long knife and stabbed him. He inflicted two wounds on him, one in the back and one on the hips. No way of defence being open to him, Mr. Lalji ran back into the Jamat Khana.

The crowd which would have intervened was kept at bay by the assailant who, brandishing his knife, it is alleged, threatened to slay any one who dared to intervene.

But the Dongri police were soon on the scene and Deputy Inspector Wilkinson and his men arrested him and took him to the satisfactorily.

Mr. Lalji was taken to the J. J. hospital where he is progressing satisfactorily.

Deputy Inspector Wilkinson is making vigorous inquiries in the matter. The alleged assailant will be put up before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, tomorrow, and a remand asked for.

Senate Election

Mr. A. A. K. Shaikh, MSc., (Eng.) Lond., B.Sc., B.A., (Hons.), don, B.E. (Civil), B.A. (Hons), M.R.S.I., is seeking election to the Senate from the constituency of the Registered Graduates of Bombay University. He has been several times examiner at the Bombay University, has prepared schemes of industrial and technical training and has been connected with several educational trusts in Bombay.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazzar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

the other bulls are watching for an opportune movement to liquidate their holdings.

Further the market Jobbers have now set afloat in the market ingenious calculations and absurd rumours to show that most of scrips have still an ample room to appreciate on the basis of the present yield and future prospects.

When the public realise the absurdity of these rumours, and where the steadfast 'bulls' gradually begin to unload, it is quite probable that the prices most of the scrips may topple down at any moment, inspite of the existance of a considerable show-interest in the market. The present speculative element in the market seems to carry it to still higher levels, but the far-sighted people believe that the share-bazaar may repeat its history of witnessing another crisis, unless it adjusts itself by a serious reaction before any further rise is brought about.

Inquiry Into The Exchange An Urgent Necessity

The President of the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange in his recent presidential addresss at the last annual general body meeting has welcomed any inquiry into the working of the market, and to examine its machinery, which is now a tool of the market Jobbers to bring about a periodical crisis by their ingenious manipulations. As suggested by the President, a Committee of the well-informed and disinterested gentlemen to suggest the necessary measures for a thorough overhauling of the existing machinery,is an urgent necessity, for providing orderly marketing facilities to the investors, and for maintaining the dignity the fair name of the Bombay Stock Exchange, without subjecting it to the phenomena of a periodical crisis.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

After a prolonged period of crisis the international exchanges have temporarily settled giving brief space for the franc to recover. The Socialist Premier in France after setting his face boldly against any proposal for the devaluation of the franc, has embarked on new economic programme which is neither the deflationary policy of M. Laval nor the reflation of President Roosevelt with currency depreciation. There is a cessation of the continuous flow of the yellow metal, and there is an increase in the gold holdings of the Bank of France.

It is a policy of reflation unaccompanied by the currency depreciation. Without meddling with the currency of the country, M. Leon Blum puts his faith in the "regenerating properties of public works and more abundant money and in the larger purchasing power which he hopes to create by increasing wages and shortening working hours throughout the whole range of French industry and commerce. The French Assembly has already approved of the bills for public works plan, 40-hour week, paid holidays, simplification of the fiscal system, and the reform of the Bank of France etc. As for the finances required for the public works programme a bill was passed by which the Bank of France advanced to the Treasury 10 milliard francs for its immediate requirements. Further the Treasury has the right to issue 12 milliards in Treasury bills.

These measures may suffice for the present to enable the Socialist Premier to save both France and the franc. There is always the danger that the majority which M. Leon Blum is enjoying, may melt at any moment, as the French Cabinet is notorious for its instability, and as the devaluationists are trying to gain strength gradually. The large holdings of the yellow metal may enable the franc to put on the strenuous fight for a considerable length of time, but the economic position of the country is weak, and a balance between the internal and the external economy can be brought about only by a policy of currency manipulation which would mean a devaluation of the franc from the present parity.

Special Tariff Board

True to their traditions the Government of India have readily accepted the recommendations of the Special Tariff Board which was appointed to recommend the level of duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from United Kingdom, of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, fabrics of artificial silk and mixtures of cotton and artificial silk. The recommendations for the reduction of the duty on plain grey goods from 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' or 4 3/8 annas per pound to 20 per cent. or 3½ annas whichever is higher, has been immediately put into effect without giving an opportunity for the representatives of the public in the Legislative Assembly, taking protection under Section 4, (1) of the Indian Tariff Act.

While the Lancashire interests lament about not reducing the rates to still lower levels, the Indian textile manufacturers deplore the recommendations of the Special Tariff Board, as they have put the last straw on the Camel's back. The reduction in the import duty, and the absence of a higher duty on imports of yarn of finer counts reveal the imperial interests which must have awaited the Government in adopting them in "toto" without giving an opportunity to the Indian public to express their views on the matter.

Textile Industry Out Of Gear

The Indian textile industry has been passing through a period of serious crisis, and most of the mills are now on virtually working at a loss, owing to a serious competition from Japan, and Britain in addition to the internal competition. A glance at the balance sheets of the various textile mills in India for the year 1935 in comparison with those of the previous year reveal a very harrowing tale. Some of the best mills have not been able to make any profits at all for last year, and even for the first half of this year. In such circumstances it is rather unfortunate that the reduction of duties on Lancashire goods should be reduced especially when the whole structure of the Indian textile industry is out of gear.

Speculative Activity In The Stock Exchange

The local Stock Exchange is now the focul point of attraction for Bombay. All the scrips, in steels, cements, Hydro-electrics and textile sections, are gradually participating in a speculative rise thus presenting festive appearance to the Bombay public.

The steels as usual are leading the way. The extremely sound financial position of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and a maximum degree of recovery in the industry, which are well-known to all, have created a bullish feeling among the public with the result that speculation is now running rampant in these scrips. The announcement of the negotiations between the three leading steel firms in India to start a new steel works with a capital of about Rs. 4 crores, has further accelerated the speculative wave that is passing over the share-minded public, as the starting of such a new concern will remove the constant menace of a foreign rival concern being started in India. Again any arrangement of the Tatas with Indian Iron and Bengal Iron and Steel Companies for the starting of a new steel concern will be of immense value to Tatas as the latter have got in their possession rich deposits of coal and other raw materials. The production of the Company is maintained at a very figure and the bazaar prices of the pig iron rule high.

Is The Marketing Leading For Another Crisis?

Though all these factors portend a further rise in the values of these scrips, it is very difficult for the investors to follow this rise without looking to the peculiar and somewhat intriguing and inscrutable working of the Bombay Stock Exchange. It looks rather strange that these scrips which were deserted by one and all a couple of months ago at the rock-bottom prices, have become now the most active and favourite scrip of all though no material change has taken place in the industry, to warrant such a rise. Everybody is now anxious to have some of these shares in his portfolio.

This state of affairs has been brought about by the perplexing operations of the market operators, who were rather late in realising the changes and the progress of the industry.

The jobbers in the market who by their nefarious activities had forced the authorities of the Share Bazar to shut its doors for about one and a half months, sometime ago, are now again responsible for the intrusion of this fresh speculative spirit in the market. It looks as if they have changed sides at wrong moments without taking advantage of the low prices prevailing some months ago, most of the jobbers have turned to the bull side when the prices have sufficiently advanced, and they are now making strenuous efforts to bring an all round boom in the share market to safeguard their "long interest," and finally to liquidate at a higher level. Most of the veteran and the far-sighted 'bulls' are trying to keep themselves out of the markets, while

(Continued in Col. 5)

What's Wrong with BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
By—S. G. WARTY, M.A.
SOUND CRITICISMS—CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS—REASONED ARGUMENTS—EXCELLENT REVIEWS
Price Re. One.
Available at all booksellers or send One Rupee to SISTER INDIA OFFICE, Jogeshwari, and the book will reach you without further expense.
6499

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 36 Years)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.
ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course as that Profession is over-crowded.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE
Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.
80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Anglo-German Colonial Conflict

REPERCUSSIONS OF ITALIAN CONQUEST

"It is possible that an Anglo-German conflict on the colonial question may soon surge up on the diplomatic scenes," writes the "Berliner Tageblatt", Berlin.

"Recent troubles in South-West Africa and other mandated areas are being continuously ascribed by London to alleged vicious propaganda done by Germany.

This accusation precedes claims of incorporation into the Empire which may be forthcoming shortly to force the German demand for the return of loct colonies.

It is also feared in London that a Special Minister for Colonies may very soon be appointed by the German Government and alarming reports are, therefore, being deliberately circulated throughout the world.

The political circles in Britain are at present strongly opposed to the handing over of ancient German colonies and this specially so after they have realised that the Italian conquest of Abyssinia will affect their African possessions."

Habsburgs Must Come Back

"Whatever may be the economic distress and the psychological and moral misery of the Austrian people it may be safely said that Austria does not need bread to regain courage and strength," writes M. Francois Dauture in "Je Suis Partout," Paris.

"What it really needs is the tradition incarnated by the Habsburgs and which can be incarnated by no one else.

Prince Starhemberg declared some weeks ago that "Austria and the Habsburgs are two inseparable ideas". Whether one likes it or not, this is the truth and nothing but the truth.

Neither the counsels of London, Paris or Prague nor the theatricalities of M. Titulesco who threatened war to prevent the return of the Habsburgs, can change the profound conviction of Austria's rulers.

Other Powers may say that the Habsburg question is not a question of the immediate future. But events will soon prove the unreality of these forced pronouncements."

Has The League Failed

"Has the League failed? The answer is that it has failed in the smaller things and succeeded in the larger things," writes William Seaver Woods in "Current History."

It failed to prevent Japan from taking Manchuria. It failed to keep Italy from conquering Ethiopia. It failed to halt Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland.

Why call these the smaller things? Because in point of suffering and loss of human lives they are insignificant in comparison with the alternatives which the League avoided or averted.

It avoided a war with Japan over Manchuria. It averted war between Italy and Britain. It averted war between France and Germany.

In League's Favour

A thoughtful comparison of these three League successes with its three failures will show a tremendous balance in the League's favour.

Even if there had been no League, Japan would have taken Manchuria, Italy would have attacked Ethiopia, and Hitler would have marched his men into the Rhineland; but we have all witnessed how ready the British fleet stood to blockade Suez, halt Italy's transports and start hostilities. It was touch-and go for weeks.

France, too, was on the verge of mobilization against Germany in March. What kept the peace? It was what the League's critics call the "dawdling" and "confabulations" at Geneva.

Tension Increasing

The League has kept the peace in Europe for 18 years in a terribly trying time. Critics show a tendency to ignore that.

The tension is increasing. Nerves are at the snapping point. Reports from Geneva assure us that matters are being lubricated and eased along so that probably no great war will break out "this year." In this ticklish situation, would it be the part of wisdom to abandon the only international continuous conference machinery in the world for adjusting differences?

The League has been compared to an international fire or police department. No fire or police department has ever succeeded in preventing the outbreak of fire or crime. In fact, the more fibres and the more crime, the louder the call for more firemen and police.

Conservative M.P.s' New Campaign.

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Evening News", many members of both Houses who are joining in the celebration of Joseph Chamberlain's centenery next month intend to make it a starting point of sustained national campaign "in support of the ideals and mission of the British Empire and of the vital need for increasing effective co-operation between its members in trade, in migration, in defence and in foreign policy."

The campaign will begin in Autumn and run until the Imperial Conference meets next May. Meetings will be held in every important centre.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement that "we are an Imperial and Oceanic rather than a continental Power," has been taken as the text of the campaign. The organisers who are to be led by Mr. L. S. Amery, assert that the movement is in no way hostile to the Government nor to the system of collective security in Europe.

Women Conscripts In Lithuania

KAUNAS (By Air Mail.)

Consequent upon the decree issued by the Government of Lithuania, all women have been made subject to military service in case of emergency. Women with knowledge of certain trades will be immediately enlisted on the outbreak of war and the rest may be kept as reserves. Special clause has been added to the decree to see that all men are conscripted. Those who are either unfit or excused from military service for any reason will have to pay a war-tax during a period of fifteen years.

It is predicted that this decree will help the Lithuanian Government to raise the standard of the national army.

Japanese Extra-Territorial Rights Abolished

HSINKING (By Air Mail.)

An agreement, described as a Chart of understanding between the five nations, Japan, Manchukuo, Mongol, Corean and Chinese has been signed between the Japanese and Manchukuo Governments according to which Japanese residents in Manchukuo will lose their rights of extra-territoriality from July 1, 1936.

Exception is made for the railway zone where Japanese jurisdiction will prevail until 1938. In exchange for this, Manchukuo undertakes to grant the some rights to Japanese settlers as to its own citizens. They will have the right of settling, trading and moving in the country. From the time of their arrival Japanese subjects will be treated as citizens of Manchukuo.

Japanese Government however reserve their right to veto in future any legislation that they consider likely to harm their interests.

British Loan For Italy?

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

According to the "Star," it is understood that Sgr. Mussolini's representatives are at present canvassing loans and credits in the London Market.

The bait offered to the city in the prospect of Italian orders which may be reserved for placing in England as soon as the political situation will allow. The journal adds, that Mussolini fully realises that he could not expect any financial help from France now that the Popular Front Government is in charge and threatens to place the French Banking system under national control. But Mussolini considers that it could be quite possible to secure help from London financial interests as also perhaps from some speculative American trusts. What kind of trade Sgr. Mussolini offers to Britain is not far to seek; the prospect dangled is probably one of armament orders or something closely associated with arms.

Railways To Be Nationalised In Holland

THE HAGUE, (By Air Mail.)

Bill has been introduced by the Dutch Government in the Second Chamber providing for the nationalisation of the railways.

It is understood that immediately the bill is passed, a new company will be floated under the name of Netherland Railways with a capital of 10 million Florins or about one million and a quarter Founds Sterling, to be taken over by the Government.

New Air-Port For Moscow

MOSCOW (By Air Mail.)

A large new airport with a stand accommodating 250,000 spectators and parking space for 15,000 cars is being built at Khimki, a village some ten miles to the north of Moscow, through which the Volga Moscow Canal will run.

Together with its various structure the airport will cover an area of 1,367 acres. It will be connected with Moscow by two highways and two railways which are shortly to be electrified. Nearly will be a stretch of land set aside for mass shows on aviation holidays.

Indian News From Here And There

CHILD POSSESSES 'LIFE-FORCE'

Sadhu Vaswani's Speech At Opening Of Bal Mandir

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Sind)

(By Mail).

The Opening Ceremony of the "Kalavanti Bal Mandir" was performed by Vaswani" on Tuesday evening. Dr. G. F. Lakhani, Ph. D. and Mr. Teckchand Gulabrai spoke a few words in connection with the new Bal Mandir. Vaswaniji, in his speech expressed his joy at the opening of the third "Bal Mandir" in the town, the other two being (1) The Fatehchand Bal Mandir,—a branch of St. Mira's High School, and (2) the "Bal Mandir" of the local Nari Sabha. The new Bal Mandir was a further token of loving interest in children.

In this connection Vaswaniji referred to a rich man, who dedicated almost half a lac of rupees to providing a special park for children in Paris. Children, Vaswaniji pointed out, were the richest treasure of the country. They were the flame of the future. "The child is the father of man", said a poet. Children were the basis, the foundation of the country. The new Bal Mandir was blessed for it was inspired by sacrifice and love.

"MONTESSORI MOVEMENT"

Vaswaniji then referred to that distinguished lady Dr. Montessori, a woman of international reputation and fame. Her discoveries in the psychology of the child had proved fruitful. To serve little ones is the supreme duty. And in obedience to that sacred call, she dedicated all her gifts and talents to the service of the children. She inaugurated a new movement known as the "Montessori Movement." It had arrested the attention of the whole world.

Vaswaniji further pointed out some features of the new Children's movement. Dr. Montessori said every child possessed a life-force. To unfold it the child should move in an atmosphere of love and sympathy. "Respect the child" said Vaswaniji. (1) Not the rod but sympathy and love should be the marks of every teacher. (2) Environment was an important factor for the development of the child. The German word "Kindergarten" meant Kinder (child) and Garten (Garden). Every Bal Mandir should be situated in a lovely spot of nature. A Bal Mandir should have a Garden attached to it. (3) The third great thing was the spiritual life of the child. Dr. Montessori emphasised it. Vaswaniji regretted the spiritual life of the child had been long oppressed.

Let children be nourished and nurtured in an atmosphere surcharged with spiritual vibration. The influence of songs and pictures, on the child's mind was marvellous.

IMITATION SPOILS CHILD.

Vaswaniji warned the large gathering against imitation which he said was destructive to the growth of the child. Let the great and glorious ideals of the Rishis and sages, of Heroes and Heroines of India and the world be placed before the impressionable minds of children. Pictures of great ones should decorate the walls of every Bal Mandir. Let every Bal Mandir have the pictures, of Sri Krishna and of Bharata Mata. Let every child be taught to grow in great reverence for Sri Krishna and love for Mother India.

STORY OF CHILD DHRUVA

Vaswaniji then referred to that touching and moving story of child Dhruva of ancient India, who daily in the silence of the dawn prayed to the Lord:—"O Thou the Lotus-eyed Lord! May I be a sacrifice to Thee." Vaswaniji concluded that children such as Dhruva, inspired by the noble spirit of sacrifice and service would be the saviours of the country, and he breathed out an aspiration that the new Bal Mandir might be so blessed by God and His angels as to produce children who would sing every day Dhruva's song: O Thou the Lotus-eyed Lord. May I be a sacrifice to Thee!"

HYENA MENACE IN U. P.

Woman Mauled While Saving Her Baby

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAINITAL, July 4.

News received here says that a pack of hyenas causing depredations in Mainpuri district.

It is learnt that about a dozen of children are carried away and killed. This pack moves with amazing swiftness, and hitherto has eluded the hand-armed police, which had been deputed in villages within 30 miles, where they move to shoot these hyenas.

The latest incident relates that a woman who was badly mauled, while saving her infant from a hyena.

The villagers are reported keeping all night vigil against depredations of this pack.

Hyderabad Free From Plague

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn). July 2.

The Hyderabad city and suburbs are free from plague, cholera and smallpox says the latest plague report issued by the authorities for the week ending 20th June 1936. The report adds that all necessary precautions are being taken by the Special Plague Department to prevent a further recrudescence of plague in the city.

CHOLERA HOLIDAY EXTENDED IN KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, July 2.

In the beginning of the last week, the cholera death-rate had gone down to four per day in the town, but suddenly the epidemic spreaded in he localities of the Weavers and Dhors communities of Kolhapur.

During the last four days the total number of deaths was about seventy and there were about hundred new attacks.

The local state offices, schools, etc. were to open to-day, but owing to the above state of things, the Durbar has issued an order in to-day's Kolhapur Gazette, announcing that the state offices and schools, etc. will remain closed till the 6th of July 1936.

H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb and the royal family are staying at Kagal, a small town 12 miles south-east of Kolhapur, on the Kolhapur-Belgaum road.

12 INCHES RAIN IN JUNE.

The total rainfall here since June is 12 inches. Since yesterday there is practically no rain excepting a little drizzling.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

A Retired Military Officer In Trouble

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn). July 2.

Mr. L. C. Fry, the District Magistrate, Secundrabad was engaged yesterday in hearing arguments in a case, wherein a retired Subedar Major Abdul Wahab was charged by the Cantonment police with assaulting a public servant while discharging his duties.

The case for the prosecution was that on April 25th, two police constables of Secundrabad arrested six persons for creating disturbance on the public road. While the alleged offenders were being taken to the police station, it was alleged that the arrested persons appealed for help, and the Subedar Major, who was present on the spot interfered and assaulted one of the constables.

Mr. A. A. S. Quraishi, advocate appearing for the defence denied the allegation, and submitted that the statements made by the prosecution witnesses were inconsistent.

Judgment has been reserved.

Bikaner Conspiracy Case Prisoner Released

BIKANER, July 3.

Mr. Satyanarain, who was convicted in the Bikaner Sedition and Conspiracy Case, was released today. His physicians have ordered him to take complete rest for a couple of months.

After coming out of prison he declared to the Press that he wished the ensuing session of the Indian States Peoples Conference at Karachi all the success it deserved. He further expressed the hope that Congress would also pay more attention to the cause of the people of States.—United Press.

44 STATES ACCEPT JURISDICTION

Permanent Court Of International Justice

The Secretary, Information Section of League of Nations, writes:

The Norwegian Government has renewed its acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice for ten years without reservations in regard to all States that accept the same obligation.

ACCEPTANCE BY 44 STATES.

Forty-four States have accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court—that is, have recognised as between the signatories the right of either party to a dispute to bring the other before the Court, and the obligation of both parties to accept the Court's verdict. The compulsory jurisdiction of the Court applies to certain categories of disputes defined in Article 36 of the Court Statute. In case of doubt, the Court itself decides whether or not it has jurisdiction.

JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO LEAGUE.

The Council accepted the sum of 27,000 Swiss francs offered by the Japanese Government to the League of Nations as a contribution towards the cost of certain technical activities of the League in which Japan collaborated during the year 1935.

The United States of America has made a practice of contributing a sum to the League budget for the purpose of covering the United States' share of the expenses of League activities in which she participates.

MANDATES COMMISSION.

The Mandates Commission began its twenty-ninth session in Geneva on May 27th, to consider, in the presence of the accredited representatives of the mandatory Powers, their reports on the Palestine and Trans-Jordan mandate; the Syria and Lebanon mandate, and the Tanganyika, Nauru, New Guinea and South West African mandates.

The members of the Mandates Commission are: Baron van Asbeck (Dutch); Mlle. V. Dannevig (Norwegian); Lord Lugard (British); M. F. P. J. Manceron (French); M. Pierre Orts, Vice-Chairman (Belgian); M. L. Palacios (Spanish); Count de Penha Garcia (Portuguese); M. William Rappard (Swiss); M. N. Sakenobe (Japanese); and Marquis Theodoli, Chairman (Italian); with Mr. C. W. H. Weaver as expert attached to the Commission by the International Labour Organisation.

MOHAN-JO-DARO EXCAVATIONS

Indian Museums To Share Finds?

KARACHI, July 3.

Relics of 5,000-year-old civilisation to the world for the first time by the remarkable finds at Mahan-Jo-Daro—meaning the City of the Dead—will, it is anticipated, shortly be enshrined in the various provincial museums of India. The Victoria Museum, the only institution of its kind in Sind, is looking forward to receive the finest relics of this ancient civilisation which has left such an indelible impress on the province.

Dr. Fabri the famous Hungarian archeologist and orientalist who has been appointed as special officer of the Government of India, has it is understood, been entrusted with the work of classifying and cataloguing the finds of Mohan-Jo-Daro. When this work is complete, it is believed the relics will be distributed to the Indian Museums to enable the entire population of the country to see them firsthand and form an idea of the glories of their distant past.

Sind being the cradle of this ancient civilisation, the population of the province aspires to acquire most of the collections for the local Municipal Museum. Further the province now having become a separate entity the Victoria Museum looks forward to getting the status of a provincial Museum, replete with rare collections and wish sufficient accommodation to house them.—A. P.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BAN ON INDIANS

(Continued from Page 16.)

such instructions as will remove bias and result in a cessation of such prejudicial discrimination."

The charge made by Col. Proctor that Indians are not capable of executive and responsible work is well answered by Dr. Katial himself, who as chairman of the Health Committee of the Finsbury Borough Council, is responsible for the establishment of a health centre in Finsbury, which will cost the Borough about £58,000. The Borough Council will give its vote of approval of Dr. Katial's scheme on Thursday next (July 2). From the plan drawn out by the architects, I find that the general design of the proposed health centre incorporate many of the latest devices evolved abroad during the last ten years and not yet applied in Great Britain. The main idea of the layout is an open type of planning (the whole of the building being open to air and sunlight), as opposed to the old-fashioned idea. Greatest attention has been paid to the problem of the circulation of the patients. For psychological reasons the Tuberculosis patients have been separated from the other patients, so that from the moment the Tuberculosis patients enter the Health Centre up to the moment of leaving the building, they are not seen by any other category of patients. During the whole time the T. B. patients spend in the Clinic they would be in sunlit rooms and corridors, not even for a moment will they be introduced into a space without daylight or direct ventilation.

TO STUDY RADIUM TREATMENT

Talking of T. B. patients, reminds me of Dr. Dadiba K. Meher Homji, nephew of Dr. Sohrab J. Meher Homji, the well-known Bombay Doctor. I met this young Parsee doctor at the Waterloo station the other afternoon when I went to see a few friends off to New York by the French liner 'Normandie." Dr. Dadiba Meher Homji is now on that liner as a Tata scholar in connection with the Tata Memorial Hospital for radium treatment to be started in Bombay early in 1937. His younger brother is in London too, being a member of the All-India cricket team. The elder brother is much concerned about his wicket-keeping brother whose second finger still has marks of injuries received in the match that he played last in this country. That accounts for Mr. Meher Homji's non-inclusion in more recent matches, but I gather from Dr. Dadiba Meher Homji that his brother would be playing soon in order to give Mr. Hindleker the much reserved rest. I could not see Mr. Meher Homji at the station as he was "held up" in the House of Lords where the Indian team was present to witness the taking of oath by Lord Willingdon on his elevation to the marquisate.

Dr. Dadiba Meher Homji is gone to New York to study radium treatment of cancer. He is to be followed by another Bombay doctor, Dr. K. P. Mody, brother of Sir Hormusji Mody, on a similar mission. And in October next the two doctors will have the personal guidance of Dr. John W. Spies, the famous American doctor, whose services the Tatas have secured as the Director of the Tata Memorial Hospital. The trio hope to return to our homeland after a year's stay in America.

INDIAN SWARAJ LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Following the conclusion of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, members of the Indian Swaraj League had met in London on several occasions to hold a political conference in this country, with a view to convey to the general public the resolutions adopted at Lucknow and to influence public opinion in support of the Congress. Though the Swaraj League has nothing to do officially with the proposed conference, I notice that its members are taking leading part in making the conference a success. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand and Mr. Kumaria are its secretaries and Mr. Palm Dutt has accepted to preside over its deliberations to be conducted on Saturday and Sunday, July 11 and 12. Of course, Mr. Dutt's visit to London to preside over the conference depends upon more than one factor. His health is generally understood to be not well to permit him to do a long journey, he has also to devote himself to more urgent work and carrying on anti-Fascist propaganda on the Continent. However, if Mr. Dutt is unable to come to London, he would be sending his presidential speech which will be read for him at the Conference. In the course of a circular that the two secretaries have issued we are informed that "since the last political conference was held in London (which had a presidential speech from Mr. Subhas Bose) a constitution has been imposed on the Indian people." Then the circular gives in detail the various acts of the Indian Government. The circular concludes: We believe that it is of the utmost importance for the people of this country that they should appreciate the struggle of the three hundred and fifty odd millions of India for freedom. We appeal, therefore, to all Labour, Trade Union, Cultural and Co-operative Organisations to send delegates, and to individuals, to attend our conference, to consider these very urgent matters with a view to supporting the Indian anti-Imperialist Movement."

PROTEST AGAINST CENSOR RAJ.

Meanwhile, progressive writers in Great Britain have issued a statement drawing attention to the vagaries of censorship in India. In the course of their communique to the press Messrs. Herbert Read, Harold Laski, Eric Gill, Montague Slater, E. M. Forster, Mulk Raj Anand and Edgell Rickward state the following:

"We have heard from time to time of the Government of India's censorship of Left literature. Also there has been occasionally news of the imposition of press restrictions, penalising even the publication of speeches in the Legislative Assembly. Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Allen and Unwin, Wishart Books, Limited, and several other publishers have protested against the banning of comparatively harmless books, published by them. And the experience of various Indian students who had to deliver up the prescribed textbooks of the University of London at Bombay Customs has found echoes in the press.

"It would seem, however, that the official enactment of the Government of India are being misinterpreted by over-zealous Customs officials, because not only have they been for some time seizing books or pamphlets about the old or the new Russia, but even such novels as "Anna Karenina" and "The Brothers Karmazov" have not escaped their attentions. The confiscation of "New Indian Literature," the magazines of the "Indian Progressive Writers' Association, would therefore hardly come as a surprise. And yet it contained nothing more offensive than the word "Progressive" in the draft of the 'Manifesto,' which a number of young Indian poets, scholars, novelists, and artists had drawn up.

"It seems to us, who stand for the right of free expression and thought in this country, that this attempt of the Government of India to stifle every expression of artistic and cultural value is nothing less than a denial of the elementary rights of individuals to indulge in purely intellectual curiosity and we protest strongly against this illegal stoppage in the post of material that has not been officially penalised by the Government of India."

ASSAM CONGRESSMEN GET BUSY

GAUHATI, (By Mail).

An appeal to the people of Assam has been issued signed by Congressmen of different districts of the province on the subject of the next general elections under the Reforms. The appeal "inter alia" says that to set up candidates for election to the legislatures. A Parliamentary Committee has been provisionally appointed, with Mr. Omeo Kumar Das as Secretary. The All-India Congress Committee wil issue a manifesto indicating the policy and programme in the legislature including those concerning Assam. Those selected by the Congress will have to abide by the pledge and discipline of the Congress.

The public are urged not to promise support or vote for any one before going through the Congress Manifesto to be issued shortly. The appeal has been signed by 70 Congressmen.—United Press.

PROTECTION OF SMALL INDUSTRIES

Manu Subedar Explains Object Of New Association

An association called the Small Industries Association was formed in Bombay on Saturday with a view to bringing into a common organisation the factories, and to voice the grievances of the factory-owners.

It is intended to be the watch-dog of the interests of the factory-owners and will not participate in any political activities.

Mr. Manu Subedar, president of the Association, said that the aim of the Association was to bring into a common organisation factories, to articulate their many and genuine grievances, and to draw the attention of the public, as well as the authorities to their hardships. The avenues of information open to the small factory owner on technical, financial, and other topics were limited. There were other questions which, unaided, the factory-owner could not take up with public bodies without being victimised. Issues of taxation and tariffs were assailing small factories so as to upset in many cases calculations on which the factory was started, and it had been felt for a long time that men who were active in industry should come together, with a view to see what mutual assistance they could render and how they could fortify their position on a solid basis by an organisation.

AIMS OF ASSOCIATION.

These were, continued Mr. Subedar, the modest aims of the Association which did not wish either to indulge in political or in other activities, but which provided the nucleus for bona fide industrialists to meet together and exchange views. The Association intended to be the watch-dog of the interests of factory-owners all over the country in every matter pertaining to their activities, and would raise its voice whenever general policies directly touched their interests.

Mr. Subedar hoped that some day the Association would be able to render genuine service to the cause of industry. It was to be a defensive body and not an aggressive one.

Mr. Subedar suggested that interests of the small or minor industries should adequately guarded in the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations.

"A sword is hanging over the small industries of the country", continued Mr. Subedar, "in the form of the proposed increase of freight all round. It has been represented by Government that this increase on an average does not work at more than 10 per cent., but in numerous cases, it will be found that the increase is as much as 30 to 40 per cent or more. We have nothing to say about the policy behind the proposal to increase freight on ordinary articles of commerce, beyond saying that the major exigency of railway finances should be met by reorganisation of railway administration and not by the raising of the freight." The Association was sending a representation to the Government on the matter.

SYMPATHY WITH LABOUR.

Mr. Subedar concluded by saying that they were glad that the representative of employers from India had objected at Geneva to the introduction of the 40-hour week. The 54-hour week was introduced at a time when the industry was passing through a very grave depression. It had the effect, in some cases, of leading to a reduction of wages even of piece-workers as in Ahmedabad, and was, therefore, not in the interests even of the working classes. It was enforced from the top by those who claimed to have the advancement of Indian industry at heart, but whose actions did not always prove such good intentions. They welcomed all genuine measures for the amelioration of Indian labour not only as it would improve the efficiency of workers, which was very low in India, but because of broad human considerations. But a rate of labour legislation more rapid than in competing countries, like Japan, was to be deprecated.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, vice-president of the Association, emphasised the need for an industrial survey which should soon be made of the industries pursued, the quantities and values of products manufactured, raw materials utilised and other relevant information. The Department of the Director of Industries performed a part of the duty—but there had been no attempt for a systematised survey of the natural resources of the country.

Dr. M. Venkatrao, a vice-president of the Association, said that unorganised, the factory owners and manufacturers had a poor chance of surviving the present cut-throat competition now rampant in all industries.

"If we will study," he said, "the practical needs of the factory owners and thereby evolve a plan to offset all the disabilities they suffer with regard to railways, shipping, insurance, banking factory and boiler inspection, water supply, municipal assessment, we will have reached a safe landing ground, from where we will be better able to survey the future course of development of the indigenous industries which are the backbone of all commerce and industry."

A brief discussion followed and it was resolved that the name of the Association (Known as the Small Industries Association) be changed to "The Association of Indian Industries."

Accordingly, this Association would henceforward be known as "The Association of Indian Industries."

Bombay's Sewage Put To Commercial Use

Purification Plant At Dadar Will Save Municipality Lakhs Of Rupees

What modern science could achieve was demonstrated this morning at the Purification Plant installed in Dadar where impure water of the Bombay drains and sewage was converted into pure water, gas and manure, which will not only save lacs of rupees to the Bombay Municipality but also prove a blessing to the public.

It is the intention of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee, to give to the members of the Standing Committee as well as the press an idea as to how different departments of the municipality function. Some time ago a demonstration was held at Byculla, showing how the Bombay Fire Brigade functioned during fires and in emergencies. This morning at Mr. Mohanlal's invitation some members of the Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee and the press inspected the Purification Plant at Dadar which has been installed by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co.

Till now the sewage of the southern and central parts of the City was collected at the Love Grove Pumping Station, and from there the same was carried into the sea at Worli without any purification whatever.

Under the new scheme adopted by the City Engineer Mr. Modak, portion of the sewage collected at the Matunga Pumping Station is being brought at the Dadar Purification Plant, and through the activated sludge process, the sludge and the liquid substance are separated, the liquid is converted into pure water and the same is carried through open channel into the sea. Thus, the water part of the sewage which will now be carried into the sea, will be quite innocuous.

Sludge Converted Into Gas

The sludge portion of the sewage through other processes will finally be converted into gas of high calorific value, for which a big tank is being constructed. The possibility of utilizing this gas to the best advantages is at present under consideration.

The remainder will be dried up and the same may be used as manure or for filling up low level grounds, so that no part of the present sewage will be wasted at any time.

A sufficiently large area of land has therefore been acquired by the Municipality.

The whole scheme has these advantages:—

Installation of the drainage in the North.

Purification of the sewage before its outflow in the sea.

Creation of gas.

Creation of manure.

The present scheme is only the beginning. In course of time, when it is fully developed, it will be to the great benefit of the city.

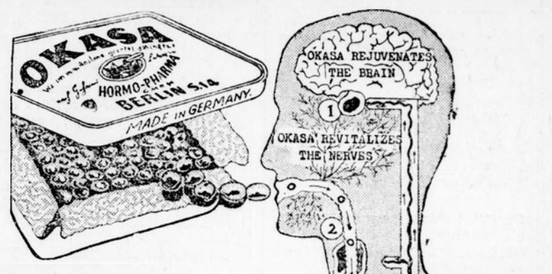
The original scheme for drainage in the North was estimated at about one crore of rupees, the present scheme will cost approximately Rupees 25 lakhs, while the gas and the manure are likely to be valuable products for the Municipality.

Gas Instead Of Petrol

A municipal laboratory is constructed near the Purification Plant where demonstrations were made showing how the impure water and sewage were separated and transformed into gas, manure and pure water. It is proposed to use the gas made here for the municipal transport tractions which require petrol worth Rs. 1,20,000 a year. The manure would be used for fertilisation or for filling up the low levels. It is also proposed to manufacture chlorine by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. from gas which will be supplied to the Bombay Municipality at cheaper rates than obtained at present.

RENEWED VITALITY LONG HEALTHY LIFE with OKASA

WORLD'S GREATEST GLAND-TONIC GUARANTEED



TO KEEP YOU YOUNG

After great scientific researches the famous German Scientist, Professor Dr. Lahusen, discovered this unique Gland-Hormone Product OKASA, which is at present recognized throughout the World as the greatest tonic for complete rejuvenation of men and women.

The action of OKASA on the human body is simply marvellous. The special Hormones contained in OKASA act simultaneously on the important Gland Centres (see figure) of the entire organism, giving it New Life, New Strength and Radiant Health. The Nerves, the Brain, the Heart and Lungs are all strengthened, Vital Glands are rejuvenated and Vigour is definitely restored. In short, by the use of OKASA you feel years younger with Better Health, increased Energy and Full Vitality.

WARNING

We beg to warn the public against the use of cheap, unreliable preparations claiming quick magical results in one day. Such medicines act as temporary stimulants only and cause more harm than good to your system. In your own interests we request you to use ONLY OKASA, the standard and unsurpassed GLAND HORMON TONIC used and recognized throughout the world. Proof and statistics of this can be had any time from our office. Send for complete literature, copies of International Diplomas, legally certified Medical Testimonials and letters of appreciation. Study these thoroughly and convince yourself of the highly scientific nature of the ingredients and the supreme efficacy of OKASA.

STUDY THE ACTION OF OKASA

Rejuvenate The Glands & Keep Young with OKASA

OKASA Co. BERLIN (INDIA) Ltd. 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box 396, Bombay

"GOVT. ALWAYS PLANNING FOR INDIA'S BETTERMENT"

Terror Of Famine Banished From Country, Says Official Delegate To I. L. O.

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

The following are extracts from the speech made recently by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Representative of the Government of India at the 20th I. L. Conference, in the course of the debate on the Report presented by the Director of the I.L.O. to the Conference:

"I should like to associate myself with those who have already spoken in this Session of the Conference, in congratulating the Director on the excellence of the Report which he has once again produced. He has raised the discussion of world economic and social problems to a very high level indeed, and he has infused into his official analysis of these problems a spirit of reality, which makes his Report a valuable document of international importance.

"My two non-official colleagues from India have expressed some disappointment that the report does not deal more fully with India. But within the confines of a report which is limited to some 90 pages, it is obviously not possible for the Director to deal in detail with the economic and social problems of each of the countries in the world."

Referring to the arguments of Messrs. Sodhbans and Fulay, Sir Bhupendra pointed out that Indian prices showed an upward tendency in 1935, and that there was appreciable increase in industrial production, particularly in cotton and jute manufactures, cement, paper, iron and steel, coal and petrol. India's share in international trade has also shown an increase; and altogether he expressed the view that for India at least the change that had taken place last year has been in the direction of recovery and not of a relapse.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS CONDEMNED

Referring to India's commercial policy, Sir Bhupendra condemned bilateral agreements. India must find world market overseas for her surplus produce and she is unhesitatingly in favour of freer and less restricted interchange of goods. Her own import tariff is primarily a revenue tariff, which imposes a moderate uniform rate of duty on all commodities, subject, however, first, to the imposition of a higher rate of duty on particular articles, mainly of a luxury character; second, to the exemption from duty, or the admission at low rates, of other articles where the concession is justified by national interests; and lastly, to the imposition of protective duties when it has been publicly established before an independent Tariff Board that the encouragement of these industries is in the national interest.

PLANNING FOR BETTERMENT

Regarding "planning", he said: "There are probably few Governments in the world which have taken more direct action in, and often control of the most extensive schemes of public works devised to improve the welfare of the large masses of the population. Through vast irrigation projects, which have been the admiration of the world, through the development of rail and road transport to cover what is really a sub-continent, through a programme of public relief works which can be taken up immediately as occasion arises, the Government of India have been able to banish the terror of famine which in years gone by was ever looming up in the minds of the teeming millions of the country. In every branch of economic life of the populace, the Government has always taken the deepest interest and worked incessantly for improvement. It is no exaggeration to say that the main function of the Government of India for many decades has been "planning" for the betterment of the welfare of the whole community; and whenever any financial surpluses have arisen they have been devoted to this end."

Referring to the subject of the conditions of the Indian worker, Sir Bhupendra said: "Whenever the special conditions and circumstances of India have permitted the adoption of proposals from this body for the improvement of the conditions of labour, there has been no hesitation in placing the necessary legislation before the Central Legislature. The conditions and circumstances in India differ widely from those in European countries, but, subject to the limitations set by these special conditions and circumstances, the Government of India's policy has always been directed towards the regular and progressive improvement of the conditions under which the workers of the country live and carry on their duties."

I. L. O. A TRIBUNAL

Discussing India's relationship with the I. L. O., Sir Bhupendra said: "I have noticed a tendency on the part of some representatives of employers and workers from India to look upon this august assembly as a sort of tribunal before which they might place their grievances against the Government of their country as now legally constituted. They overlook the fact that this assembly has no power to impose its will upon that Government, even if it were satisfied with the justice of the grievances complained of. To my mind the correct view to take about this Organisation is that by means of Conventions and Recommendations it sets up a model standard for social welfare in various matters. It will thereafter rest with the people who occupy positions like those held by my non-official colleagues from India to work up public opinion so that the position may be fully appreciated by the public in general in India, and thus facilitate the gradual adoption of standards corresponding to the models laid down at Geneva."

Concluding, Sir Bhupendra directed attention to the paucity of Indians on the staff of the I. L. O. and said: "I join with my non-official colleagues from India in pressing upon the Director the claims of my countrymen to a larger share of the appointments in his Office. I admit that in the last twelve months he has appointed one more Indian to his staff. We want, however, more Indians, particularly in the higher grades"—United Press.

ARRESTS IN DELHI

Alleged Abduction Under Cover Of Social Service

NEW DELHI, July 4.

Yet another instance of how nefarious practices under the cover of social service are becoming growingly rampant in Delhi was brought to light by the alleged by recovery by police from a Hindu rescue home of seven women abducted from various places in the Punjab and Rajputana and forcibly kept there for immoral purposes.

Six persons connected with the institution have been taken into custody.—A. P.

"P. E. N." WORLD CONGRESS PLANNED

Mrs. Sophia Wadia Leaves For Buenos Aires

Each year the prominent writers and editors who compose the membership of the P. E. N. Club (Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists) send delegates from their respective national Centres in all parts of the world to the International P. E. N. Congress. The Congress meets each year in a different country. Last year the Barcelona Centre was host to the Congress; this year the gathering will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, early in September.

These P. E. N. Congresses exert a quiet but powerful influence for international good-will. The P. E. N. Club exists to promote cordial relations among writers everywhere and the yearly international Congresses especially facilitate stimulating contacts among the writers of many countries. Lasting international friendships are formed at the Congress and the delegates take home to their own lands a sense of worldwide cultural solidarity which is a potent factor for world peace.

Madame Sophia Wadia, who founded the P. E. N. India Centre in 1933 with the co-operation of the President, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and the International P. E. N. Headquarters, has again been elected to represent India at the Congress and will sail on the "Conte Verde" on the 9th of July, visiting France "en route" to Argentina.

Masulipatam.—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President-elect of the State Peoples' Conference, will start for Karachi on July 7.—United Press.

FEDERAL UNION IN EUROPE

(Continued From Page 6)

and constantly developing co-operation.

(4) That their non-self-governing colonies are held in trust by the whole international group.

(5) That they conduct all their foreign relationships in the closest consultation, since any risk involves them all.

That would be the starting point, but the aim should be, as soon as possible, to create a true Federation.

Who would compose this Federal Union? It could start with Britain, France and the Soviet Union. You may add Spain, the Scandinavian States and one or two more.

These would have what the big League, even at its best, always lacked—a common social and political outlook—not yet perhaps completely Socialist, but, broadly, the outlook of the People's Front, internationalist, anti-Fascist, and at least with no prejudice against the Socialist solution.

Russia's New Freedom

In this connection the new Draft Constitution of the Soviet Union is an event among the happiest in European history. It marks the end of a long period of struggle and danger.

The class-less society exists and feels itself secure.

It can grant at last to the backward peasants, now working in the socialised farms, equal voting rights with the industrial workers.

It dares to grant the usual civil rights of a free community—freedom of speech and association. It makes the vote a reality by granting the secret ballot.

At present the highest Soviet Congress of the whole Union is little more than a mass demonstration, held for a week or so every two years. In future it will be a genuine annual Parliament.

There will be no lack of frank, independent criticism, for trade unions, collective farms and, indeed, any legal group of working citizens, can run candidates for election.

In the intervals between its sessions a standing elected committee of 39 members will act for it—a wise and novel provision.

There are guarantees for the independence of the courts, and I hope there will be a political amnesty.

All this is an immense advance, taken with the brave, big steps which Russians have taught us to expect of them.

This ends for ever the superficial resemblances between the Fascist and Communist systems. This is political freedom on the solid foundation of social equality and the common ownership of the means of life.

It brings Russia nearer to our own democracy and that of France, though we have still to lay the social and economic foundations.

(World Copyright Reserved.)

BHARATIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD

Constitution Adopted After Amendments

WARDHAGANJ, July 5.

The Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad met at Manchuwadi, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. The constitution of the Parishad was accepted after adopting several amendments. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Babu Kshitimohan Sen, Ramanand Chatterjee, Bhadant Kaushalyayan Prof. Banhatti and Kazi Nazarulhaq Usman were co-opted members. The resignation of Moulavi Abdul Haq was accepted.

The Parishad considered the offer of the Hansa Limited to place the magazine "Hansa" at the Parishad's disposal. It was resolved after a discussion to accept the offer if it could be made possible to publish it through the Sastra Sahitya Mandal, Delhi. Several other routine matters including budget were dealt with.

HINDI PRACHAR.

The Hindi Prachar Samiti also met here and adopted several resolutions including one making arrangements for Hindi Prachar in seven more provinces. The Parishad appointed Mr. Satyanarayan as secretary. Its office will henceforth be at Wardha.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has left for Bombay. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendraprasad are also leaving to-day.—A. P.

SAHARA

MONSOON ACTIVE

Chota Nagpur Depression Persists

POONA, July 5.

The Chota Nagpur depression persists and the monsoon has been active from Bihar and Chota Nagpur to the North Punjab.

It remains generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the United Provinces, East Central India, the Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Mysore, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central India, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

LITTLE RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN.

A few falls occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, the North West Frontier Provinces and South East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Victoria Point, Benares, 4 inches, Tavoy, Pachmari 3 inches, Patna, Cherrapunji, Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Rawalpindi and Calicut 2 inches.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the East and North Punjab, and continue widespread in the West United Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur, Lower Burma, Malabar, increase in the East United Provinces, Bihar North Bengal and Assam.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in sub-montane districts of the East United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam and in Tenasserim during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

PATENTEX

Personal cleanliness and spacing of child-birth are essential to healthy womanhood. On the other hand, suppression of natural instinct and elimination of physical satisfaction are not advisable. **Patentex is the safest, most convenient and effective Contraceptive available today.** Supplied in a collapsible tube with a glass-nozzle. Patentex is easily and quickly used.

Famous for over 25 Years. Rs. 3-8-0 Per Tube.

Sole Agents:—
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Valuation 1935

SURPLUS IN THE QUINQUENNIUM **Rs. 26,24,202**

BONUS DECLARED ON Current Rates of Premium

WHOLE LIFE
Rs. 18/-
PER RS. 1,000 PER ANNUM.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
Rs. 16/-
PER RS. 1,000 PER ANNUM.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Branch:— National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, FORT.

Head Office:— National Insurance Building, 7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

"Extend Managing Agents' Term Of Office To 30 Years"

Indian Merchants Chamber's Suggestions To Amend Companies' Act

The following is the continuation of the Indian Merchants Chamber's Secretary's communique to the Bombay Government, a portion of which was published in an issue, dated June 29:—

My Committee would now proceed to deal with the various clauses of the Bill seriatim:

VIEWS & SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Clauses 1 to 6.—The Committee approve of all these clauses.

Clause 7.—Regulations 78 to 82 mentioned in this clause relating to rotation of directors should not apply to special, debenture and ex-officio directors. Regulations 105, 107, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116 relating to publication of balancesheets and accounts should be retained; these regulations, however, should not apply to private limited companies.

Additional regulations 49, 55, 67 and 71 should be included in this clause.

Clauses 8 to 11.—The Committee agree to these clauses.

Clause 12.—Mr. Sen's recommendation No. 2 in regard to Form E of III Schedule (vide P. 72 of his report) should be incorporated in this clause.

Clause 13.—This clause should be retained with the following alterations therein:

"In the proposed new Section 34(1) instead of the words 'four weeks' appearing in the middle of the section, the words 'ten days' should be substituted.

Section 34(2)—the word 'along' be omitted.

Section 34(3)—instead of the words 'two months' the words 'six weeks' be substituted.

Section 34 (4) and (5) be retained as they are."

Clauses 14 to 23.—These clauses should be retained as they are in the Bill.

Clause 24.—The time for the holding of the Statutory meeting should be extended to six months.

Clause 25.—This clause should be retained as it is in the Bill.

Clause 26.—This clause should be retained with the modification that in the proposed new Section 79(1)(a) instead of 10 days, a period of 14 days should be provided for notice of General meeting.

Clauses 27, 28, 29.—The Committee approve of these clauses.

LIMITED DIRECTORS.

Clause 30.—This should be retained with the proviso that all companies incorporated even prior to the enactment of the new Act, including those incorporated before the Act of 1913, should also conform to the provision regarding the minimum number of Directors and that such companies should get the necessary changes made in their memorandum and Articles of Association within one year from the enactment of the new Act.

The Committee also suggest that it should be expressly provided in the Act that interested directors should not be counted in forming the quorum.

Clauses 31 & 32.—These clauses should be retained as they are in the Bill.

Clause 33; New Sec. 86 D (2).—"The words 'without adequate security' after the word 'loan' in the second line" be added in the proposed new section.

New Sec. 86E.—The words 'or place' after the word 'office' in the second line and the words 'a representative of the managing agency firm' after the word 'banker' in the last line be added in this section.

New Sec. 86F.—This section should be retained with the proviso that it should not apply to debenture directors.

New Sec. 86I(1)(d).—The words 'within one month' for the words 'within six months' be substituted in the second line.

New Sec. 86I(1) (e).—The words 'or place' after the word 'office' be added in the second line of this section.

Clause 34.—The Committee approve of this clause.

Clause 35; New Sec. 87A.—The Committee suggest that the term 'Managing Agent' should be defined as under:

"Managing Agent, includes any person, firm or corporation occupying the position of Managing Agent by whatever name called such as Secretaries and Treasurers, Managing Directors, Managers and whether under a contract of service or not."

TERM OF MANAGING AGENTS OFFICE EXTENDED.

New Sec. 87A(1) & (2).—The Committee suggest that the term of office of Managing Agents both for the new as well as old companies after the enactment of the new Act should be 30 years instead of 20 years as provided for under this new section.

New Sec. 87B(c).—The following should be made clear with regard to this section:

"It is understood that the charge or assignment created by the Managing Agents should not be 'ipso facto' void but should be considered as valid, subject, however, to the fact that the company shall not be bound to recognise the charge or assignment for any claim that the company may have against the Managing Agents, whether before or after the date of assignment or charges."

New Sec. 87B(d).—The meaning of the word 'monies' appearing in this section should be made clear as follows:

"The word 'monies' appearing in this sub-section should not include compensation or any other charges to be paid to the Managing Agent, if the company was taken into liquidation either by the Court or voluntarily when the company's assets and funds might not be sufficient to meet its liabilities in full both vis-a-vis creditors and shareholders."

New Sec. 87B (e.)—The Committee suggest that the following be substituted in place of this sub-section: "Any variation of the Managing Agency contract of management, which confers and additional benefit on the managing agents shall not be valid unless approved by the company by a resolution at a general meeting of the company."

New Sec. 87C(1).—The words 'the statutory or' occurring in the last but one line of this section be omitted and the following proviso be added to the same:

"Provided that such additional remuneration shall not be in any form other than on a percentage on net profits."

New Sec. 87C(2).—With regard to this sub-section the Committee suggest that the net profits should be calculated after allowing for the following items:

1. Bounties or subsidies received from Government or other public bodies;
2. Profits by way of premium of shares sold;
3. Profits on sale proceeds of forfeited shares;
4. Profits made on sale of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company.

NOT APPLICABLE TO INSURANCE CO.

New Sec. 87C(3).—This sub-section should be amended so as to read as under:

"This section shall not apply to any company whose principal business is insurance."

New Sec. 87D(1), (2) and (3).—These should be retained as they are in the bill.

New Sec. 87E(1).—The Committee agree with the principle of this section, but they are afraid that the same is not properly worded. The Committee, therefore, beg to draw the attention of Government to this drafting defect.

New Sec. 87E(2).—This should be retained as it is in the bill.

New Sec. 87F & G.—These should be retained as they are in the bill.

New Sec. 87H.—This should be deleted.

Clause 36.—This clause should be retained with the following alterations:

"For the period of 14 days provided in the clause, the period should be increased to one month."

"In section 91C, wherever, the word 'contract' occurs, the word 'arrangement' should be added.

Clause 37.—This clause should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 38 (a) (iii) (ff.).—This should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 8(a) (iii) (ff).—This sub-clause should be amended as follows:

"That the price or prices at which the property has changed hands during the 12 months preceding the issue of the prospectus should be disclosed and that where any such property is a business owned by a public limited company, the profits accruing from such business during each of the three years immediately preceding the issue of the prospectus or during the year of the existence of the business if less than three years, should be disclosed."

Clause 38(a) (iv).—This clause should be retained with the following addition that a copy of such a contract shall be available to the public on payment of a prescribed reasonable fee.

The Committee also suggest that the term 'contract' should be made clear to include underwriting agreements.

SALE & TRANSFER OF SHARES.

Clause 38(a) (vi) (p).—The Committee suggest that sub-section should be enlarged so as to make it obligatory to disclose in the prospectus the nature and extent of the restrictions in regard to sale and transfer of shares.

Clause 38(b) (1A) (i).—The report referred to in this new clause should be in such a manner as to contain the following additional particulars:

1. The report shall differentiate between earnings of trading and income from investments;
2. The report shall deal specifically with any items or profits of a special, abnormal or non-recurring nature; and
3. The report shall deal with the amounts allowed for depreciation of all fixed assets.

Clause 39.—This clause should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 40; New Sec. 98A (1).—In the third line of this additional sub-section, the words 'or debentures' be added after the word 'shares'.

Clause 41 (1) (d.)—This should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 41(2).—The Committee suggest deletion of this sub-clause.

Clause 42, 43, 44.—These should be retained as they are in the bill.

Clause 45(a).—This clause should be deleted.

Clause 45(b).—This clause should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 46.—This clause should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 47(3).—The Committee recommend that in line two of this new sub-section, after the word 'any' the words 'mortgage or' be added.

Clauses 48 to 53.—These clauses should be retained as they appear in the bill.

Clause 54.—The maximum period of 18 months provided under this clause should be reduced to 15 months.

Clauses 55 to 59.—These clauses should be retained as they are in the bill.

Clause 60: New Sec. 137 (4).—The section should be so amended as to provide that the company which supplies information or explanations to the Registrar, in pursuance of the Section should furnish the same to shareholders provided that the same is in respect of any document, which under the Act the company has to send to its shareholders.

Clause 61.—This clause should be retained as it is.

Clause 62.—The Committee suggest the addition of another proviso to Section 141 to the effect that provision should be made for the refund of the amount of security deposited under section 137 on lines of similar provisions in the English Companies' Act.

The Committee also suggest that the new sub-section (4) of section 141 should be amplified so as to lay down that the copy of the report referred to under the section shall be open for inspection by the public.

Clause 63.—The Committee suggest that it should be made clear that under sub-section (1) of section 145 the auditor had a right of access to all properties of the company also.

The Committee also suggest that the following sub-section be substituted for the existing sub-section (2) of section 145.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

"It shall be the duty of auditors to examine books and accounts and vouchers of the company necessary for the performance of their duties and to bring to the notice of shareholders any matters that they consider should be brought to their notice. The auditors shall make a report to the members of the company on the accounts examined by them and every balance sheet and profit and loss account laid before the company in general meeting during their tenure of office, and the report shall state."

For clauses (a), (c), and (d) of sub-section (2) of section 145 the following clauses be substituted:

(a) whether they have examined the balancesheet and profit and loss account with the books and accounts and vouchers necessary for the performance of their duties;

(b) whether in their opinion the balance sheet and the profit and loss account referred to in the report are drawn up in conformity with the last;

(c) whether such balance sheet and profit and loss account exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of their information and the explanations given to them and as shown by the books of the company."

New Sub-Sec. 4 of Section 145.—The Committee suggest that the new sub-section (4) of Section 145 be retained as it is in the bill.

Clauses 64, 65, 66.—These should be retained as they are in the bill.

Clause 67.—A proviso should be added to the new section 154(1) to the effect that in the event of the company issuing a prospectus as envisaged in this sub-section, the conditions of sub-section (4) of Section 93 of the existing Act should not apply to such prospects.

FRANCHISE ONLY FOR WORKERS

Agenda Before Gujarat Youth Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

Acharya Patawardhan, the President-elect of the Frst Gujarat Youth Conference on his arrival here this morning was received by the Chairman of the Reception Committee Secretary of the City Congress Committee and others.

The Subjects Committee began its deliberations and there was heated discussion on two main resolutions.

Resolution No. 2 relating to the aim of the youth movement had to face two amendments.

Resoluton No. 5 relating to adult franchise and non-acceptance of offices under the new Act was attacked by three amendments one advocating franchise only for peasant workers, while the other two amendments moved by Ramchandra Sakla and Chandubhai Vaida mainly advocated the acceptance of offices, whenever there was an absolute Congress majority.

Amendments advocating franchise only for peasants and workers was passed, while other two amendments were lost.

The Subjects Committee met also at noon and discussed some other resolutions. Some amendments are to be moved in the open session of the Conference on important resolutions. The open session of the Conference began at 6 p.m. The Conference was attended by over two thousand visitors and there were many women present.

PROMOTING SUGAR INDUSTRY

Maharashtra Chamber Awards Two Prizes

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce had announced two prizes, one of Rs. 1,000 for the highest tonnage of sugar cane on one acre and another of Rs. 500 for the highest quantity of sugar yield from cane from one acre. The harvesting and the manufacture of these prize plots being over, the Committee of Judges considered the results on June 22.

The first prize is given to the Kalamb Factory for the highest tonnage of sugar cane, 104.28 tons and the second prize to the Belwandi Sugar Farm Ltd., for the highest yield of sugar, 11.63 tons. These prize plots were of Adsali Cane Crop.

Originally, there were 22 plots entered by competitors. Of these 14 plots were ultimately harvested for the final test. Harvesting as well as manufacturing operations were conducted by officers specially appointed for the purpose and assisted by a dozen other selected persons.

Most of the prize plots yielded over 80 tons of crop per acre. Besides the highest, one plot from the Belwandi Sugar Farm Ltd., yielded 103.27 and one plot from the Kalamb Sugar Factory yielded 100.47 tons. Both these plots the Committee of Judges highly commend.

With regard to the sugar per acre most of the prize plots have given more than 7 tons per acre and besides the prize-winner, two have given over 11 tons of sugar per acre.

SWASTIK
MEDICINAL
CASTOR OIL
FINEST QUALITY
CASTOR OIL
The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Wadala, Bombay 15.
Awarded Certificate of Merit at the All-India Medical Conference Exhibition 1934. Also awarded Gold Medal at the Industrial Exhibition 1935.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

One of the safest, and surest ways to keep *clean inside* is to take a regular dose of Castor Oil. And there is no better, no purer castor oil obtainable in India than Swastik Medicinal Castor Oil. It is used in many of the largest hospitals and Government institutions . . it is tasteless and odourless . . gentle in action and guaranteed 100 per cent pure. For grown-ups and children alike there is no better method of *internal cleanliness*

For real tobacco value and consistent quality you cannot do better than "HONEYDEW" cigarettes. They have been a great favourite for many years. Just try a packet and see for yourself how good they are.

BEARS'
HONEYDEW
CIGARETTES

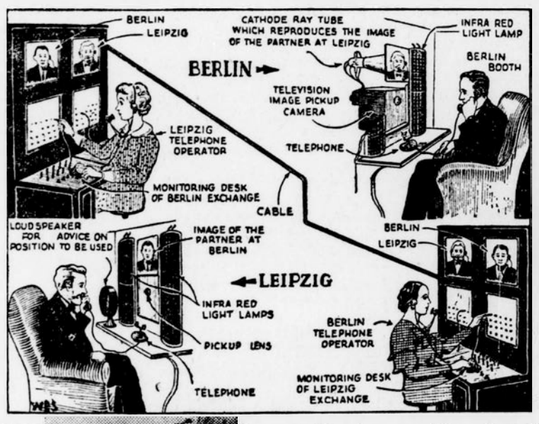
2½ annas per packet of 10.

H/110

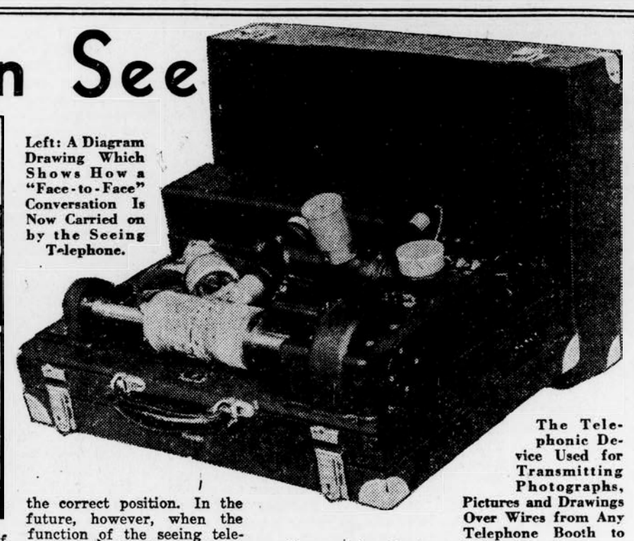
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

The Telephone That Can See

How Persons Talking by Wire Over Long Distances Can Now Hold "Face-to-Face" Conversations.



Left: A Diagram Drawing Which Shows How a "Face-to-Face" Conversation Is Now Carried on by the Seeing Telephone.



The Telephonic Device Used for Transmitting Photographs, Pictures and Drawings Over Wires from Any Telephone Booth to Any Designated Receiving Station.

It is now possible for anyone to see as well as to talk over the telephone. Not only that but photographs also can be transmitted by the same means.

Today there is in successful operation in Germany a telephone that sees. The two cities of Berlin and Leipzig, which are 125 miles apart, are connected in this marvelous manner. Just how "sight" has been added to the telephone is clearly explained by the accompanying diagram which shows the "sound-vision" booth at Berlin from which a businessman is speaking to the manager of his Leipzig branch office. The two men saw each other clearly, and their conversation was conducted just as if they were face to face, and not 125 miles apart.

The telephone user in Berlin or in Leipzig sits down in the easy chair in the booth, takes the telephone, and asks for the desired connection. This takes a few seconds, and behind a semi-polished glass plate about eight inches square the contours of a person become visible at first not very clear, but recognizable. A few seconds later the image becomes clear and clearer, and both speakers see each other as if they were face-to-face instead of 125 miles apart. Such a telephone call is quite expensive and at present costs about 20 times as much as one at the usual rates. However, it is expected that these high rates will be reduced considerably in the future and in a few years this method of executing telephone calls may be the only usual one.

Below: Talking Over the Telephone that Sees. The Wire Mesh Conceals the Lamps Radiating the Invisible Infra-Red Light Which "Illuminates" the Speaker.

Lamps radiating infra-red light, which is invisible to the eye, but not to the photo-electric cell, "illuminate" the person using the sound-vision phone. A photo-electric cell incorporated into the image pickup camera converts the image into electrical inmpulses. These electrical impulses are sent to the telephone booth at the other end of the telephone line where a cathode ray tube, installed in front of the other speaker, converts the incoming electrical impulses into an image.

Interesting details of the new telephone line are control devices which are installed in front of the telephone operators at Berlin as well as in Leipzig. These control devices show the operator in charge of the sound-vision telephone line how both speakers appear. They need this image reproduction control panel to regulate the sharpness of the images transmitted and received. In case the speakers move out of the range and focus of the image pick up "camera," they advise them, through loud-speakers installed into the booths, to move into the correct position. In the future, however, when the function of the seeing telephone is better known this supervision by a sweet-voiced operator who tells the speakers how they appear, will be given only at extra charge.

The image reproduced in front of the telephone user consists of 180 separate lines. However, they are not discernable to the telephone user because they are too close together. The image is projected behind a semi-polished glass screen. In each one-twenty-fifth of a second a complete set of 180 lines is shown, similar to the image reproduction in a movie theater where 25 frames per second are presented to create the optical illusion that is seen as an actual moving picture full of life.

The electrical impulses for the image reproduction are sent over special cables between Leipzig and Berlin. This type of cable is called a "co-axial-cable" by engineers because it actually consists of one copper pipe-line installed inside another pipe-line.

Photographs, drawings and pictures are now transmitted by the telephonic device shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. The part pictured is the transmitter box. The revolving drum upon which the photograph or other picture to be transmitted is shown at the front just above the handle of the case.

This picture-transmitting device makes it possible to send photographs from a telephone booth to any designated telephoto receiver station.

Preventing Air Sickness

AIR sickness is much more a question of hygiene than of therapeutics and prevention is the most important form of treatment. The optimistic person who embarks with the conviction that he will escape air sickness stands a good chance of doing so.

Sudden changes of altitude caused by conflicting air currents constitute one of the determining factors in air sickness, according to Public Health Nursing. Violent plunges and equally violent recoveries exercise a profoundly disturbing effect on the nervous system and on the digestive organs.

The atmosphere of the cabin is also a contributory factor in air sickness. Conditions of ventilation, heating, noise of the motor and smells are of great importance to the majority of physicians concerned with civil aviation.

Optical vertigo is nothing more than a complication due to the swaying movement around the longitudinal axis of certain types of airplanes. In planes with high wing loading, where the cabin is below the wings, the passenger has an unobstructed view of the horizon without any points of comparison to disturb his vision. When the cabin is above the wings much of the outlook is masked. During the movements of the plane around its longitudinal axis the visual impression of rolling will be much greater than the sensation felt, in view of the numerous points of comparison.

It is problematical whether the noise of the motor plays any great part in producing air sickness. There is no doubt that it is a cause of irritation to nervous people.

Save the Meat, by Sparing the Heat

BE sparing with heat if you would save the meat. This is the advice given the housewife by the Bureau of Home Economics.

Meat always should be cooked at a moderate temperature, according to this authority, because it is a protein and, like white of egg, is toughened and hardened by long heating at high temperatures. Broil, roast, or fry tender, well-fattened cuts from young animals, in an uncovered dish without water. Braise, simmer, or stew less tender, leaner cuts with a cover, with or without water.

The number of minutes per pound a roast takes depends mostly on oven temperature and whether the meat is to be rare, medium, or well done. A standing beef roast, seared for 20 minutes in a hot oven (about 500 degrees, Fahrenheit) and finished in a moderate oven (about 300 degrees, Fahrenheit) usually is rare in 16 to 18 minutes to the pound, medium in 22 to 24 minutes, and well done in 30 minutes. Rolled roasts take from 10 to 15 minutes more per pound than standing roasts.

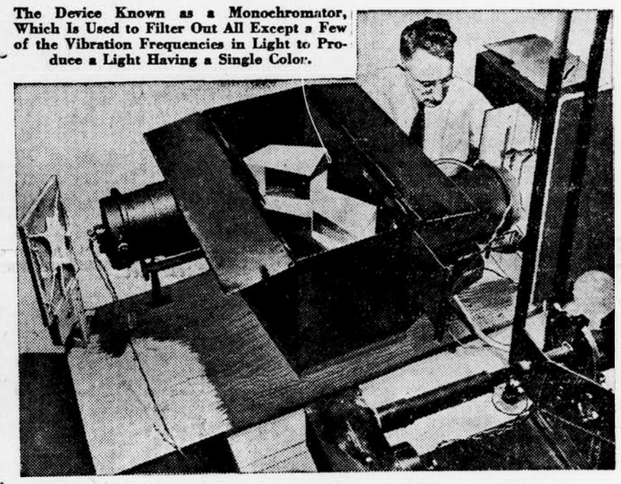
The only sure guide, however, is a roast-meat thermometer inserted into the thickest part of the meat. Beef is rare at about 140 degrees, medium at about 160 degrees, and well done at about 180.

The less connective tissue there is in beef—the more tender it is. Tougher cuts are made tender if cooked as pot roasts, "smothered" or braised steak, or stew, or if ground or chopped and cooked as tender meat in hamburg steak or meat loaf.

Treating Rickets With Light of One Color

SCIENTISTS, using one of the world's most powerful sources of single-colored light and monochromatic ultra-violet radiation with which it is possible to perform scientific research heretofore impossible, are investigating rickets (dreaded disease of children), the sterilization of foods and liquids and other subjects. The instrument, known technically as a monochromator, takes light from a mercury vapor arc and, through the use of an optical system, filters out all except a few of the vibration frequencies present in the light. Through this operation, the instrument produces single-colored light and monochromatic radiation.

The Device Known as a Monochromator, Which Is Used to Filter Out All Except a Few of the Vibration Frequencies in Light to Produce a Light Having a Single Color.



In the study of rickets, rats suffering from the disease are anesthetized, placed under the radiation from the monochromator, and subjected to measured "doses" of ultra-violet radiation. After this the effect of the radiation on the disease is observed and the data used as a basis for further study. It is hoped these investigations will show the way to relief for afflicted children.

Monochromatic radiation may also become a useful agent in the battle against bacteria in foods and liquids.

The instrument's optical system, which produces the large quantities of monochromatic light, has been made possible by the development of clear fused quartz. Purity of radiation is obtained by changing the corner angles of of seven and ten pound quartz prisms (mounted on turntables), in such a way that the greater portion of unwanted wavelengths of light are refracted out of the optical system to be absorbed by black shields.

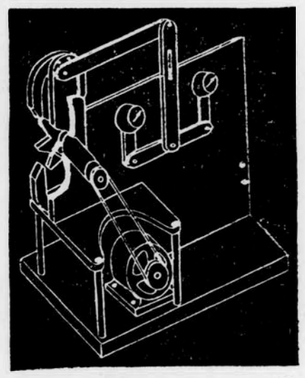
How Aviators Can Fly by Ear

BLIND flying with the ear as the only guide has been proved to be possible by experiments which Luis de Florez, an aeronautical engineer, made recently with a simple device described in the Scientific American. The sound was produced by a six-toothed inductor wheel rotating between the poles of two electro-magnets, producing alternating currents in the circuits and setting up a hum in each of a pair of headphones. By varying the speed of rotation, changing the position of one magnet with respect to the other, and manipulating the rheostats, variations in pitch and intensity could be imparted to either ear.

While seated in a swivel chair, and someone else operating the apparatus, Mr. de Florez found that he could follow the apparent source of the sound.

The second phase of the experiments was to determine whether the average ear could remember and return to a given pitch. This was done by varying the speed of the wheel and returning it to approximately the same pitch as before such manipulation. It was found that the ear and brain were quite capable of such a task.

The next step was to make experiments in actual flight. The pitch sound was produced by a small wind-driven magneto attached to the flying struts and well out of interference with the wing. If the airplane nosed down and its speed increased, the speed of the windmill would increase also, the acoustic pitch would be higher and the pilot would be "aurally" notified that the nose of his craft was going down.



The Laboratory Device Used to Set Up a Humming Noise in Making the Experiments of Flying Blind and Being Guided by the Ears.

Photographic Silhouettes

THE silhouette, which is one of the earliest methods of portraiture, consisting of a profile drawing filled in with a solid color, usually black, has been added to the art of photography.

With the camera taking the place of the sitter's shadow cast on a blank sheet of paper, silhouettes are now easily made indoors by having the light behind the person or object and the shadow projected on a white sheet may be duplicated with outdoor lighting and without the use of the sheet.

The exposure, of course, is based on the outside light. The interior in which the subject is placed being relatively dark, even with normal lighting in the room or other enclosure, the subject is silhouetted sharply against the outside brightness.

A profile, of course, is essential, and the "true" silhouette, is the one in which no detail whatever appears.

The subject must be placed a bit away from the window or other aperture so that the daylight does not directly strike the face of the subject while being silhouetted.

A Photographic Silhouette of the Familiar Nursery Rhyme, "Ding, Dong Bell, Pussy's in the Well."

Electric Traps for Insect Pests

ELECTRIC traps are rapidly becoming one of the major weapons in the battle against advancing hordes of predatory insects. Light is the bait which attracts the pests while oil, water or electricity is used to kill the insects.

The fact that insects are attracted by light has been known for many years, but only recently has this knowledge been put to work in the form of an effective trap. Entomologists and fruit growers have been frankly skeptical of the possibilities of such a device, feeling that there would be as much damage from killing beneficial insects as value in destroying harmful pests.

Extended experiments with light traps, however, have indicated that these devices can be of great value against several very harmful species. Among these are the Codling Moth which lays eggs of the worm that attacks apples; the Grape Leafhopper which destroys grapes; the Artichoke Plume Moth which makes artichokes wormy; Dried Fruit Insects which infest drying fruit in drying yards and warehouses; June Beetles which attack nursery trees, and pestiferous insects such as gnats and mosquitoes.

An added advantage of the electric method is that the dead insects are gathered so that they can be counted and sorted, making it possible to know when the insects are especially bad. At these times it is possible to reinforce the electric traps with sprays and other methods of control.

A simple, inexpensive trap can be made by hanging an exposed electric lamp over a pan of oil or water.

Another enticing contrivance consists of a bare light encircled by an electrified screen. Investigation has proved this type of trap to be efficient. The screen is charged to a high potential by a small transformer and it spells death to every bug that seeks the light.

Tests made with different colored bulbs of varied intensity seem to prove that a brilliant, deep blue light holds the greatest lure and that the higher the wattage, the more efficient the results up to about two hundred watts. A stronger light creates such a glare that numbers of the insects simply fly about within the radius and do not hit the trap.

The New Robot Bank Clerk

ROBOTS in a new form may soon be a familiar sight on city streets. These "machines with brains" are now made to serve as bank clerks.

The bank clerk robot, which is pictured herewith, is just an ordinary-looking, box-like affair. It is capable, however, of receiving bank deposits in the form of coins and notes, bonds, stocks and other valuable documents, for which it delivers a photographic receipt of what has been deposited. The machine also automatically records each transaction, indicates the time it was made and furnishes proof of the identity of the depositor.

This robot is equipped with a change-making device. It is claimed to be proof against robbery.

The Bank Clerk Robot Which Is Stationed on Street Corners to Receive Bank Deposits. The Machine Delivers a Photographic Receipt of What Is Deposited.

Putting Rubber Joints in Concrete Roads

RUBBER joints for concrete roads are proving to be a very satisfactory means of overcoming a constant trouble encountered in this form of highway.

The asphalt filler for expansion joints is forced above the road level when the road expands and does not recede properly when it contracts. Hard ridges are created which provide rhythmic but unpleasant bumps for the traveler, and the spaces from which the ridges came are eventually filled with water. The damaging effect of water expanding to ice in such confined spaces is well known.

Rubber latex compounds of a creamy consistency that vulcanize in two weeks to a compressible elastic mass have been found, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, to overcome many of the difficulties encountered with asphalt. Labor costs on the maintenance of the present asphalt joint are so great that a rubber latex-bond cost of the order of 1200 dollars per mile for each lane of road is apparently a net economy.

Experiments have been conducted over a period of more than two years, and while it is still too early to make predictions, apparently no serious drawback has been found.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Matric Result Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to invite attention of the public and of the members of the Senate, Bombay University, to the following figures re: the Matric results and the issues that the Senate has to face. The list shows the results of successful Matric candidates of four different years from various centres:—

Percentage of passes in various centres:—

Centres	1933	1934	1935	1936
Bombay	42.8	54.4	45.3	34.5
Poona	42.4	54.9	47.2	34.6
Ahmedabad	46.4	33.8	22.5	19.7
Baroda	50.8	40.7	31.7	19.4
Rajkot	48.4	48.2	30.5	24.0
Surat	50.4	59.8	24.7	28.9
Bhavnagar	43.9	47.5	26.6	20.1
Dharwar	38.4	40.6	26.7	29.5
Kolhapur	46.9	40.3	20.5	20.6
Sholapur	40.8	39.3	31.1	25.8
Sangli	42.8	50.0	37.6	27.6
Belgaum	40.0	47.0	41.8	29.9
Bijapur	——	38.4	23.4	24.0
Nasik	40.1	48.0	28.2	31.6
Dhulia	42.1	42.8	57.3	17.6
Karachi	41.2	43.0	42.8	32.2
Hyderabad	44.3	53.8	36.8	29.8
Shikarpur	42.2	47.7	35.5	29.7
Total	44.2	47.4	35.9	28.1

It will be evident that all the centres have fared badly in varying degrees. It shows that institutions which may be excellent in 1934 have run low all of a sudden! Is it the fault of the institutions or of those who are in charge of examination? If it is the latter then it is no use for the Senate to sit tight over the demonstration arising out of this result but to take up the case for re-examination.

Supposing it is the fault of the institutions, which I do not believe, what is the procedure? If the examiners feel that the calibre is low it is their duty to make a report to the Senate to that effect pointing out to that body the state of affairs. The Senate would deliberate over it, invite attention of the sub-committee and of the representatives of principals and headmasters and issue circulars to the affiliated bodies for all that is needed.

There was no such step taken in or after results of 1934 and 1935.

In the circumstances, any individual paper setter or examiner of 1936 had no business to take over the judgment of the body of the Senate to himself. If he felt that the existing standard was not upto his way of thinking he should have refused to accept the offer to co-operate at the examination stage.

The University has the monopoly of examinations and for prescribing the standard. If that monopoly is to pass over to any one entrusted to draw paper or to one who is an examiner, it is sheer abuse of monopoly vested in the Senate as a whole.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. SHAH.

Baroda Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad to read the viewpoint put by "Disinterested" in the "Chronicle" of 30th June regarding the position of Gujaratis in Baroda State Services. In a place like Ahmedabad the point has evoked much criticism because the latest civil list shows there is a dearth of Gujarati servants and officials in Baroda State. Though not believing in communal representation one feel that Gujaratis should be given full opportunity to serve the State. State Praja Mandal is quite justified in taking the problem and at least to see that Barodians are employed in the State services. It is learnt that a local weekly "Navgujrat" had put forth the plea of open competitive examination. In the end one hopes that Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar will make a bold move in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER DISINTERESTED."

Ahmedabad, July 3.

Cleanliness In The City

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With anologies to the paneating Corporators I beg to state that betel shops in the city are increasing from day to day and with them the spitting red sputum too. The Municipality ought to issue licences for these shops. The additional income may be useful to ensure cleanliness of the town.

The people of this country need to be told, like babies, that they should not throw mango, orange, or plantain skin on the public roads. How often do we not see well-dressed people falling flat on these skins!. Will the Mayor suggest something?—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Solutions, Suggestions And Condemnations

Palestine

S. F. E. SOMEKH (Bombay) thinks nothing useful would come out of the appointment of the proposed Royal Commission to report on the Palestine problem. The proposed Commission, he says, would have no power to bring into question the terms of the Mandate and adds: "It is clear, therefore, that the Commission can serve no useful purpose other than of aiding to keep alive or even intensifying the present unrest." The grievances of the Arabs are well-known. They are (1) Jewish immigration, (2) land purchase, and (3) the Mandate itself. These grievances, he suggests, can be removed only by promoting a Round Table Conference between Arabs and Jews.

Suggestion

K. R. GUNJIKAR (Bombay) suggests that the Matriculation, controversy be settled by this method:

"Take the first 500 candidates "in order of merit" in English and calculate the average marks per person obtained by these. This figure would give us a measure of the fairness of the paper "with respect to the well-prepared candidates," and it would not be affected by the presence of ill-prepared candidates, however large their number may be. Similar figures should then be calculated for the last three years and their mean taken. If the difference between this mean and the figure for this year is less than 5 per cent. no action is indicated; but if this year's figure is lower by more than 5 per cent., the clamour for a revision of results would appear to be justified. The marks in English of all failed candidates should, in justice, be raised in the ration of the three years' mean to the figure for this year."

Percentage

JUSTICE (Matunga) wants to draw the attention of the public to the low percentage of passes in examinations higher than Matriculation. In the Law examination, he says, it is about 25 per cent. while medical examinations reveal worse results. "Will any members of the Syndicate," he asks, "take up this question and remedy the evil in the interests of the young generation?"

Vizzy

K. S. MAVINKURVE severely criticises Vizianagram's action in summarily dismissing Amarnath. He also refers to "Sir Vizzy's nauseous praise of Lord Zetland as being the only fit person to guide the destinies of Indians" and the reciprocal admiration showered on Vizzy by the Secretary of State for India.

Fiasco?

A. G. DESAI (Santa Cruz) alleges that the conduct of the Special General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute by the Chairman was "weak, vacillating and unconstitutional." The meeting, he says, "resulted in an entire fiasco thereby bringing the Institute into great disrepute."

No Justification

D. S. TRIVEDI (Bombay) condemns the League of Nations and the League Powers for their betrayal of Abyssinia and suggests that it has now no justification to live.

"Time Has Come"

L. K. PAREKH (Bombay) refers to the degeneration of the Managing Agency system and feels that "the time has come when stricter laws are promulgated by the legislatures."

"MATRIC DAY" ON JULY 12

Bombay Relief Committee's Appeal For Province-Wide Observance

Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Messrs. Chimanlal Chinoy, Chandravadan Mehta and S. S. Batliwala on behalf of the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee, Bombay, have issued the following appeal:

In view of the number of public meetings held in different centres following the meeting and demonstration of the Bombay students registering their protest against the ruthless "massacre" of the students at the last Matriculation Examination, the Bombay Matriculation Relief Committee feels that a "Matric Day" should be observed all over the Presidency to demonstrate the solidarity of the students and the Presidency public in supporting the demand presented on behalf of the unsuccessful candidates at the Bombay meeting. The Committee therefore appeals to the various students' organisations in different centres all over the Presidency to observe Sunday, the 12th July, as the "Matric Day" when meetings and demonstrations of students and citizens should be organised with a view to lend support and weight to the struggle.

RESOLUTIONS.

It is suggested that the following resolutions be adopted at these meetings:—

This meeting emphatically condemns the present system of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, its method of appointing examiners, its system of Moderators, its standard of valuing the Answer Papers as seriously defective and positively harmful to the intellectual well-being of the students in particular and the academic welfare of the Presidency in general.

NEED OF IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

This meeting further resolves that inasmuch as the damaging consequences and the grave injustice inherent in the system have never been made more evident and objectionable as in the last Matriculation Examination held in April of this year wherein only 28 per cent. out of a total of nearly 24,000 candidates passed, it is the bounden duty of the University to grant immediate relief to the thousands of distressed candidates by restoring the results to the average of the last five years, which is 44 per cent. by lowering the standard required for passing in each subject or by holding a supplementary examination without charging any fees for the same. This meeting appeals to the general public in their capacity as parents and guardians to impress upon the University the necessity and the wisdom of such a step in the interest of the Presidency and its public as a whole.

This meeting is also of the opinion that in order to eliminate the many shortcomings and the crying abuses of the present system of examination for the future, the University must overhaul the entire machinery of its examination system making the examinations more of a test of the general fund of knowledge imparted to the student by his master rather than an instrument for exhibiting the private prejudices and predilections of autocratic examiners as at present. While doing so the University should also bear in mind that the University inflicts the minimum possible burden economically upon the examinees and conducts its examinations in a manner which ensures a square deal and general comfort to the students.

RELIEF FUND.

The Committee also appeals that inasmuch as it is not possible to carry on a substantial agitation for the Matriculation relief without adequate funds, a Matriculation Relief Fund Day shall also be observed on Saturday, 11th July 1936, in the City, when volunteers on behalf of the Committee will go about collecting donations in different parts of the City. The Committee hopes that the public of Bombay, which has shown time and again its generosity in helping all just causes, will not hesitate to contribute its quota towards this fund which is so urgently needed, and thereby demonstrate their sympathy towards the failed Matriculates.

SATURDAY'S LUNAR ECLIPSE

How It Was Observed In Bombay

(BY "MOONSTRUCK.")

The lunar eclipse that took place on Saturday night was of about two hours' duration. The first contact was at about 10 p.m. (S.T.), at 9-56 p.m., to be exact, and it was over a few minutes before midnight at 11-53 p.m. to be exact. It was visible in many parts of India, unlike the solar eclipse of 19th June. In Bombay and Gujerat it was perfectly visible; and as the visibility of a lunar eclipse in these parts was after a long period it excited considerable interest among the adults who wanted to have a look at the phenomenon. Most of the children and lads, at this hour, being in the fairyland, of course, could not take part in the "joy" of having a gaze at the "man in the moon" being partially darkened and "disappearing" for the time being.

PURIFICATION BATHS.

According to tradition and custom, the orthodox Hindus observed fast, a few hours before "contact" and also some time after the eclipse was over. They broke the fast after taking bath, generally in the sea. Those who could not afford to go to sea at this unearthly hour took their bath at home. Thousands of "devotees" gathered together at Chowpatty and other sea-faces in our city to have purificatory baths.

Streets, mostly peopled by Hindus, were frequented by beggars and Waghris, rending the air with their customary slogan of "diye dan chhoote giran" (i.e., "give the alms so that the eclipse be over.") The orthodox section do not believe in astronomy but they think that one of the causes of solar or lunar eclipses is the "accumulation of heavy sins" committed by sinful humanity on this mundane world, which could only be expiated by giving heaps of alms to the poor in the shape of cash or clothes (old or new, generally the former). And this the orthodox section (and their number is naturally legion) does with religious fervour and punctiliousness.

A STRANGE BELIEF.

A curious fact about this phenomena is the care and anxiety displayed by Hindu women (and some women of other communities as well) who are expectant mothers. The period of the duration of the eclipse (and, in fact, some hours before and after, as well) is held by them in great awe. During this period they avoid doing any hard work or jerks which might exert undue pressure on their system; otherwise it is believed it is bound to produce disastrous effect on the child in the embryo. Some freaks of nature, of which we read in newspapers frequently, are attributed to the carelessness of the expectant mothers on the eclipse day!

WANTED SCIENTIFIC EXPOSITION.

Whatever doubt one may cast on this statement, it is a fact that after the freaks have seen the light of the day, some mothers have admitted—rather reluctantly—the mistakes they had made on the day of the eclipse. Even some European doctors have given their opinion about some freaks that they were due to the eclipse!

How much credence could be lent to this belief could not positively be said but it needs to be scientifically investigated by those who can speak on the subject authoritatively. The reader of this paper will, no doubt, be interested to know all about this interesting feature of an ordinary natural phenomenon, from astronomers or doctors or experts in the line.

Bowlers' Day In Sunday Cricket

Richards Takes 8 For 48, Gai 6 For 36 And Patel 6 For 39

The bright sunshine during the week-end was a welcome sign for the cricket-loving enthusiasts who gathered in large numbers at the Kennedy Sea Face and Azad Maidan to witness local cricket.

On Sunday two matches were played by the Parsi and Hindu Gymkhanas.

The Parsi Gymkhana were engaged in a one-day match with the Elphinstone Cricket Club, at the latter's ground at Azad Maidan, and were the winners by one run.

The Parsi Gymkhana which elected to bat were dismissed for 119. Baria, E. Mistry and Elavia did excellent bowling for the Elphinstone Cricket Club.

For the Parsi Gymkhana Gai was responsible for capturing 6 wickets, giving only 36 runs and credit must go to him for his side's success.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

F. K. F. Nariman played on (Bld.) b. Baria	10
J. A. Dadyseth c. Printer b. Elavia	17
M. R. Khan c. & b. Mistry	3
F. E. Kapadia c. K. Tarapore, b. Elavia	22
M. P. Dalal c. Elavia, b. Baria	1
J. F. Havewala c. Printer, b. E. Mistry	25
B. K. Kalapesi c. H. Mistry, b. Tarapore	18
F. R. Nariman c. E. Mistry, b. Elavia	2
H. K. Nariman c. H. Mistry, b. E. Mistry	0
D. J. Dastur c. Baria, b. E. Mistry	6
E. B. Gai (not out)	0
Extras	15
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. S. Lawyer 0 for 10, E. J. Baria 2 for 16, E. S. Mistry 4 for 26, J. N. Elavia 3 for 28, H. Printer 0 for 12, and K. Tarapore 1 for 12.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

D. P. Tata c. Kalapesi, b. Gai	16
J. H. Siganporia c. F. K. F. Nariman, b. Gai	9
H. Printer st. Dadyseth, b. Gai	9
K. Tarapore c. Kalapesi, b. Gai	13
J. N. Elavia c. F. K. F. Nariman, b. F. R. Nariman	16
H. P. Mistry b. H. K. Nariman	4
N. Canteenwala c. F. R. Nariman, b. Gai	0
J. S. Lawyer L.B.W., b. F. R. Nariman	2
K. J. Madon c. F. R. Nariman, b. Gai	1
E. J. Baria (not out)	12
E. B. Mistry st. Dadyseth, b. Kalapesi	25
Extras	11
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

E. B. Gai 6 for 36, J. F. Havewala 0 for 20, F. K. F. Nariman 0 for 18, F. R. Nariman 2 for 16, H. K. Nariman 1 for 5 and B. K. Kalapesi 1 for 12.

LUSITANIANS vs. HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'.

The Lusitanians defeated the Hindu Gymkhana 'B', by 14 runs at the latter's ground at Kennedy Sea Face in a one-day match on Sunday.

The Hindu Gymkhana 'B' were all out for 99 only, Richards claiming 8 wickets for 48 runs.

The Lusitanians made 113 of which J D'Souza and Fernandes contributed 32 and 31 respectively. Patil did excellent work in capturing 6 wickets for 39 runs:

Score:

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B'

FIRST INNINGS.

R. C. Raiker L.B.W., b. Richards	4
K. H. Jobanputra L.B.W., b. Richards	11
S. L. Patil b Richards	7
R. G. Penkar c. & b. D'Souza	14
S. P. Kapadia L.B.W. b. Richards	18
S. Yagnik b. D'Souza	10
V. N. Mehta b. Richards	9
I. P. Jai b. Richards	1
H. Shah b. Richards	2
Shanghavi c. & b. Richards	9
P. Shivram (Capt.) (not out)	14
Extras	0
Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Richards 8 for 48, Patil 0 for 24, J. D'Souza 2 for 17, and F. Fernandes 0 for 10.

LUSITANIAN CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

D. Pantis c. & b. Penkar	17
Julius D'Souza st., b. Patil	1
F. Fernandes c. Mehta, b. Patil	1
G. Richards c. Yagnik, b. Patil	2
J. D. Souza c. Penkar, b. Patil	32
S. Fernandes c. Kapadia b. Patil	31
N. Fialho b. Mehta	4
L. Gracious b. Patil	8
Jochinson (not out)	9
Santos c. Jobanputra, b. Penkar	2
Rodrigues c. Mehta, b. I. P. Jai	0
Extras	6
Total	113.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Patil 6 for 39, Jobanputra 0 for 30, I.P. Jai 1 for 15, Penkar 2 for 10, Shanghavi 0 for 10, and Mehta 1 for 3.

MATCH ABANDONED

At the Islam Gymkhana, where the Parsi Zoroastrians (Dadar Colony) were the visitors, the match was abandoned during the afternoon owing to showers.

DELHI TRANSPORT PARALYSED

Businessmen Suffer Due To Tonga Strike

NEW DELHI, July 4.

It is estimated that as a result of the strike of tonga drivers and cartmen, businessmen in the city have suffered a loss of over Rs. 50,000 owing to their inability to have their goods removed from the railway shed, which means payment of heavy demurrage charges. Dealers in perishable commodities have been the worst sufferers.

Three cartmen were arrested today for alleged picketing of a private bus carrying goods from the railway shed.—A. P.

BOMBAY STUDENTS FORGE AHEAD

Conference To Be Held On August 1

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Organising Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference, writes:—

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood is to hold the Students' Conference in Bombay on 1st and 2nd August, 1936. The Conference is convened primarily for the purpose of bringing together the students belonging to the various schools and colleges in the City and suburbs of Bombay. Hitherto the students have been segragated into different schools and colleges; the conference is a means of breaking those shackles and of creating a student community conscious of its rights and privileges as well as its obligations to the State, the educational institutions and parants and guardians. The conference will provide the students with a platform to voice their grievances and put forth their demands. It is the first conference which shall provide an open forum to the delegates to discuss and thrash out, without fear or favour, all problems pertaining to students. The conference is to deal fundamentally with the immediate and everyday problem affecting the student world in general. The conference will also provide a common platform for intellectual co-operation and cultural conduct among the students.

DELEGATES.

The delegates shall be "bonafide" students. Any person attending any one of the educational institutions that prepare the students and send them up for any one or more of the examinations recognised by the University or the Government and studying with a view to appear at such examination or examinations shall be deemed a "bonafide" student. This will include students of the academic year 1935-36.

It is to be a conference of the students, for the students and organised by the students. It is up to the students of Bombay to help the realisation of its objective.

Hindi Classes In City And Suburbs

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

The following Hindi Classes are being conducted by the Sabha at present:

At Gandhi Seva Sena, Hughes Road: Rashtra Bhasha Classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m.

At Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge: Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha Classes on Sundays between 7-30 and 10 a.m.

At Congress House, Girgaum: Prathamic and Madhyama Classes on all week days between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

At Napoo Hall, Matunga: Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha Classes on all week days between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum: Prathamic classes on Tuesdays and Saturdays and Madhyama classes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m.

At Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle: Prathamic classes on Tuesdays and Fridays and Madhyama classes on Mondays and Thursdays between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At the Pavilion, Khar Road: Prathamic classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.

At Rashtriya Kanyashala, Congress House, Girgaum: Rashtra Bhasha classes on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 5 and 6 p.m.

At the Gokhale Education Society, Vithalbhai Patel Road: Chunav and Visharad classes on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m.

Agitate For Gratuity In Place Of Pension

Implicit Unfairness Of Present Arrangement To Postal And R. M. S. Men

In the course of his presidential address to the seventeenth session of the All India Postal and R. M. S. Union, Madras Circle, Conference held at Mysore on the 5th instant. Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor "Swadesamitran," said:—

Seventeen years have passed since the Union was founded and in another year it will be reaching its age of discretion; it will be in the fitness of things, therefore, that something in the nature of a stock-taking is now attempted; what were the objects you set before yourselves when the Union was founded?; in what manner and to what extent have these objectives been achieved these questions have to be asked and answered frankly, freely and fully on the answers forthcoming will depend the need for reformation and re-orientation of your policy and programme.

PENSIONS AS DEFERRED PAY.

There is one direction, for example, where collection of data and co-ordination of representation should prove of great help, not merely to the employees in postal service, but also other public services in the country. I refer to the defective system of pension arrangements now prevalent. The attraction of Government service is twofold, viz. security of tenure and provision of pension. How many however, live to draw the pension they have earned. A good proportion die in harness; and among those who retire after completion of allotted service, a large proportion die within the first five years. If pensions are to be reckoned as deferred pay, it follows that many lose without recourse what they have earned and are entitled to get, by premature death. The unfairness implicit in the present arrangement is beginning to be recognised and sometime back, the question of substituting some form of gratuity, in place of pensions partly or wholly, came up for serious consideration; but financial commitments, involved in any, abrupt change-over, precluded the consideration of the issue on its merits. This question should not be allowed to rest at that; if the principle is conceded, it should not be difficult for the Government to find ways and means.

A KINDERGARTEN DEMONSTRATION.

I suggest that you collect data which will provide a "kindergarten" demonstration of the essential unfairness of the present system, educate public opinion on this issue, and secure an equitable readjustment. I mention this only by way of illustration. There may be a dozen directions along which similar useful work may be attempted. I am informed, for example, that the starting salary of new recruits to clerical ranks has been cut down to an uneconomic level, and that, although originally designed to cover but a part of service needs, there is a growing tendency to make it comprehensive. Here then is another matter where the Committee that I have suggested could put in useful work.

NEED FOR IMAGINATION.

All this, however, is but one part of the work of a trade union and in my view the lesser part of it. I attach, as I have already said, relatively greater importance to the subjective phase of the work I want the employee to be made self-confident, self-reliant, and self-sufficient. That work calls for imagination and insight. Your Union is not half as strong as it could be. All those who are eligible to be members are not there. And I suggest that this is due to the neglect of constructive work. Make membership of the union worthwhile, and response will be spontaneous; and the proof of it lies in your own records. A large body of the members of your Union are there, because union membership is a necessary qualification to participate in the privileges of your Co-operative Benefit Fund. If similar inducements are provided, covering the needs of the employees in all directions, there would be no need for propaganda or persuasion to enrol members. Publicity alone will ensure that. Membership in a volunteer organisation can only be rated as a privilege; and it will be prized only if it carries value. It is not possible to enlarge on this subject further here. If you are interested, plenty of literature is available to show the directions, along which similar institutions have spread themselves out to the advantage of its members. All that I am concerned for the moment is to give you a pointer, if the Union is to be a source of power and pride to its members.

Kistna Ryots' Conference

BEZWADA, July 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Congress President and Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A. have been invited to attend and preside over the Kistna District Ryots' Conference respectively. The Conference is to be held in August in Gudivada Taluq.—United Press.

Rajputana Gord Brahmins Forge Ahead

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, (By Mail.)

A conference of the Gord Brahmins of Rajputana was held at Beawar under the presidentship of Rai Saheb Budri Pershad of Raipur, M.L.A., from June 26 to 28.

Resolutions condemning child marriages and feasts on occasions of marriage and death ceremonies were unanimously passed. A resolution for widow marriage was held over for the next Conference.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

Many mud-houses of the poor coolies in the Harijan colony collapsed as a result of heavy rain on Saturday last and traffic had to be stopped for about an hour. About four inches of rain has been recorded upto now.

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs. 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

KNOW WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR YOU!

Let Professor EL-TANAH cast your Horoscope

FREE

DON'T MISS TO-MORROW'S OPPORTUNITIES

Professor EL-TANAH Exalted Mystic and Astrologer will send Amazing Forecast of your Life. ABSOLUTELY FREE

The wheel of fortune turns up new opportunities daily. The stars reveal them and tell you how to take advantage of them. Consult the stars about Business, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Ties, Travel, Speculation, knowing friends from enemies, lucky and unlucky periods and other information of untold value.

Send exact date and place of birth (hour if known) for a FREE forecast of your future by Professor El-Tanah. Write your full name and address plainly. You need send no money, but, if you wish, you may enclose As. 3 to cover postal and clerical expenses. The startling predictions of the stars often lead to unexpected fortune and happiness, which might otherwise never be obtained. Act now and post to-day!

PROFESSOR EL-TANAH
(Dept. 141A) El-Tanah Studios, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS, ENGLAND.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle

The United India Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established: 1906. Head Office: MADRAS.

Trustee:—OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF MADRAS.

Total BUSINESS in force exceeds	Rs.	3,00,00,000.
Total ASSETS exceed	Rs.	75,00,000.
Total CLAIMS paid exceed	Rs.	26,00,000.

AGENCIES:

Applications are invited from competent men for agency positions.

An Agency of the United India offers an attractive and steady income.

For Particulars please apply to:—D. V. DESHPANDE, Manager: Bombay Branch, P. & O. BANK BUILDING, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Our Cairo Letter

Grand Mufti's Appeal To King Edward

Urges Settlement Of Palestine Dispute

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Mail).

The Grand Mufti of Palestine has sent a telegram to H. M. King Edward VIII, requesting him to settle the dispute in Palestine. The Arabs have sent a deputation to London to place the present problem of Palestine before the people of Britain. This deputation was given a warm reception at Cairo, where they landed on their way to London. After a short stay the deputation left for London.

AMIR REQUESTED TO INTERVENE.

The High Commissioner of Palestine has proceeded to Trans-Jordan and has met Amir Abdulla. The discussion, which lasted for over two hours is stated to have been mainly about the situation in Palestine. The High Commissioner, it is learnt, offered proposals for easy settlement of the difficulty and requested the Amir to intervene and settle the dispute. As a result, the Amir is stated to have written to some prominent men among the Arabs asking them to proceed to Trans-Jordan for discussing the problem there. But both the parties have not come to any agreement because the Arabs are adamant in their resolve and insist on their demand that the Jewish immigration must be stopped without further delay.

ALARM AMONG ARABS.

The Arabs' complaint to the Amir is that all their villages and cities have been thoroughly examined at the instigation of the incoming Jews that the Arabs were having in their possession a good stock of arms and ammunitions for the attack. Nothing, however, was discovered. But the search only served to create an alarm among the Arabs.

It is surmised also that Amir Abdulla has requested Mahomed Ali Pasha of Egypt to join the Board of Arbitrators and effect an early settlement of the affairs in Palestine.

* * * *

TURKEY AND DARDENELLES

The Turkish Government has sent a delegation comprising of forty members to Montreaux to attend the conference, which is convened to decide the question of re-militarising Dardenelles by Turkey.

* * * *

It is reported by "Al-Balagh" that the special correspondent of the London "Times" at Palestine was recalled as he was a Jew and was sending reports, which were always in favour of the Jews. Another Christian correspondent from London has been sent to take the place of the Jew.

* * * *

The Egyptian Government has cancelled its Embassies at Japan, Norway and Swedon.

* * * *

GAS-MASKS IN TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has sanctioned £25,000,000 to manufacture gas-masks.

PREFERENCE AND PROTECTION AFTER FREE FIELD FOR 50 YEARS!

Acceptance Of Tariff Board Proposals Means Definite Set-Back In Progress Of Spinning Industry

In the course of a communication to the Commerce Secretary, Simla, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce says:—

The Committee of this Chamber enter their protest against Government of India giving immediate effect to the recommendations of the Special Textile Tariff Board without consulting the Legislature. Neither the Mill-owners' Associations nor the Commercial bodies in the Country, have had any time to express their views. The reasons they have given for this urgent action are not convincing enough.

The Committee think that the lowering of import duties will adversely affect the Cotton Textile Industry of the country. The view of Lancashire industry that it should have market for its goods in India may be correct from its own point of view, but the Committee of this Chamber consider it to be unfair after Lancashire has had almost a free field here for more than half a century. The Committee consider it most unfortunate that the level of protection should have been reduced just when production of Indian cotton mills was increasing at a satisfactory rate. It will be seen that it has increased from 2,561 million yards in 1930-31, to 3,397 million yards in 1934-35. This is an increase of 33 per cent. During the same period consumption of cotton increased by 15 per cent.

DEFINITE SET-BACK.

The Committee of this Chamber believe that as a result of the changes in duties both the Spinning of finer counts as well as the manufacture of finer cloth will receive a definite set back. The allowance of 4-1/2 per cent. which the Board make for interest on working capital while trying to equate the prices of imported goods and the fair selling prices for similar Indian goods is not reasonable as money cannot be had at that rate due to nervousness of capital re: industrial investment of financing, especially in view of the uncertainty about the future of the Government's policy of protection to Indian industry and the Committee have to state that Government and its spokesmen have lately given more than sufficient justification for such a fear by their words and actions.

The Committee are afraid that as a result of this lowering of duties several mills which have been working hard on narrow margin may have to close down, adding to the existing unemployment and widespread distress. The fact that some spinning mills have taken to weaving, if any thing, indicates that spinning industry does not possess adequate protection. According to the Board, the Indian textile printing industry is in its infancy and sufficient data are not available on which to base the estimate as regards protection available to it under the existing duties or its measure necessary for its proper development. The Board therefore make no recommendations. The Committee wish the Board had suggested Collection and maintenance of relative statistics so that the same could be used at once at the proper time. The Committee have to emphasise the view that this country must become fully self-sufficient, so far as cotton cloth requirements are carried at the earliest possible date and they fear that this reduction will postpone it.

6th Andhra Medical Conference

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 4.

Presiding over the 6th Andhra Medical Conference held to-day in the local Museum Hall, Dr. B. C. Roy hoped that the future medical practitioners would take steps to produce a synthesis of the eastern and western systems of medicines, which India alone could do.

This morning the local Congress Committee presented Dr. Roy with an address of welcome, which referred to his selfless service in the cause of the country.—United Press.

PETITIONS AND PRAYERS WOULD NOT HELP

Patwardhan's Address To Railway Workers

(From A Correspondent)
MANMAD, (By Mail).

On his way to Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, Mr. Achut Patwardhan broke journey here and addressed a meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers, under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union. Mr. Vasantrao Naik, a young Congress worker and Municipal Chairman presided over the meeting.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan spoke for an hour on 'National Movement and Working Class'. He said that workers and peasants formed the major part of the population of the country, while landlords and capitalists were not even 5 per cent. Yet it was an undisputable fact that the former were being exploited by the latter. To end this exploitation, Socialism was an absolute necessity. To end this exploitation, workers and peasants organisations have come into existence and they were gaining in strength. The producing masses are no more prepared to submit to exploitation.

The Indian National Congress was an organisation which stood and fought for National Independence, and to bring about closer contact with workers and peasants, the Congress Socialist Party was working.

Continuing, he said that he had great record for the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union because it was run on the fundamentals of the class-struggle. Though with the active support of Railway authorities and on the strength of official recognition, the reformists have started a rival union on the G.I.P., they could not redress the grievances of the men. In 1921, said the speaker, he was of the opinion of Mr. N. M. Joshi.

But after he participated in the Congress movement and went to jail, it dawned upon him that for the liberation of the masses from capitalism and imperialism something more and on more radical lines, would have to be done. To-day, therefore, he stood before them as a full-fledged Socialist. The reformist might make requests, might submit petitions in sweet and humble words, might send most influential deputations. But they would not be able to achieve even the most modest demands of the workers. Why should then workers accept their leadership? He advised the workers to join the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union and to strengthen it in all respects.

Transfer Of Govt. Colleges To 'Varsity In C. P.

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Two proposals which may have very far reaching results in the matter of popularising education are understood to be under the consideration of the C. P. Education Department.

TRANSFER OF COLLEGES.

One of them is to transfer the Government colleges in the province to the control of the Nagpur University, if the Educative and Academic Councils of that body agree to shoulder the responsibility. It the idea materialises, what has so far been only an examining University will be a teaching University as well.

Equally important is the other scheme, under which, it appears, all Government High schools are proposed to be made over to such private bodies as may be capable of running them. Those in charge of these schools will, it is stated, be free to so amend the present system of education as to make it most suitable. This step is expected to enable the Department to allocate more funds to primary education.

FACULTY FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The Department is also understood to be contemplating to suggest to the Nagpur University to establish a Faculty for physical education.

SYMPATHY FOR PALESTINE ARABS

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 4.

The meeting of the Allahabad Municipality last night adjourned in sympathy with Palestine Arabs.

The resolution, sympathising with the Arabs and protesting against British attitude was moved by Sjt. Lal Bahadur, a Congressman and supported by Messrs. Zahid Hussein and Zahur Ahmed.

The speakers dwelt at great length on the excesses committed in Palestine.

It was pointed out that the situation was taking a grave turn.

29,000 PARSI VOTERS NOW

Women Outnumber Men

A whirlwind enrolment campaign to rouse the political consciousness of the Parsi community within a brief space of 20 days, concludes with remarkable measure of success and the Parsi Voters Enrolment Committee which organised it notes with satisfaction the part this community has played in the common objective of giving the city a Perfect Roll for the Bombay Legislative Assembly General Constituency", writes Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Parsi Voters Enrolment Committee.

Eighteen thousand voters of which as many as 14,000 are women eligible under the literacy qualification, have been registered as voters by the Committee which worked through 13 Zone Committees covering the Bombay City and the Suburban District with an organisation of 115 honorary and paid workers. A little over 600 Parsi ladies were enrolled as voters out of the nearly 15,000 eligible under the literacy qualification thus leaving 97 per cent. of the women voters unenrolled.

All told prior to the commencement of the campaign the Parsi voting strength was approximately 11,000 which was divided as follows:

Bombay City South Constituency (comprising A, B, C and D Wards) had 7,500 Parsi voters in a roll of 120,000.

Byculla and Parel Constituency had 3,000 Parsi voters in a roll of 60,000 while the corresponding figures for the Bombay City North and Suburban Constituency were 500 and 53,000.

POSITION AFTER THE CAMPAIGN

To these 11,000 voters, 17,976 voters have been added. 12,600 are enrolled in the Bombay City South Constituency while 4,500 in the Byculla and Parel Constituency. The lowest enrolment is in the North and Suburban District Constituency being about 880.

INCIDENTS OF ENROLMENT.

Payers of income-tax and rents were largely enrolled before the campaign started, the real work of the Committee lay in enrolling Parsi women voters of which now 14,000 have been registered. The rest are practically registered under rental qualification and income-tax qualification. Due to the indifference of matriculated voters 250 have been enrolled under this qualification—a rather disappointing feature having regard to the number of Parsi voters eligible under the matriculation qualification.

In spite of the activity of the Parsi Voters Enrolment Committee it is estimated that about 7,000 eligible Parsi voters have gone unenrolled due to their own apathy. Of these nearly 4,500 are matriculated Parsis who would not produce matriculation certificates, the rest being women voters under literacy qualification who too were indifferent to sign an application form or who could not be got at due to too short a time at the Committee disposal.

MORE WOMEN VOTERS.

It is interesting to note that with the conclusion of the campaign of the Parsi Voters Enrolment Committee the number of Parsi women voters is larger than that of male voters, being about 15,000 and 14,000 respectively. It is estimated that the percentage of Parsi voters in the General Roll in the South Constituency will be 14, in the Byculla and the Parel Constituency will be 9 and in the Suburban Constituency 3. The Committee has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 which was borne by the leaders of the community.

With Everything
'SENTINEL'
TO-MORROW IS SECURE!
SENTINEL POLICY FOR EVERY PURSE & PURPOSE
The SENTINEL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
FORT - - - - - BOMBAY.

THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD., has pleasure to announce to their policy-holders, Agents and public that due to expansion of business and increased activities, the Registered Office of the Company is removed from Ahmedabad to Bombay at 43, Forbes Street, Fort, with effect from 1st July, 1936.

ASHOK INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

The High Quality and Exquisite Fragrance of
Coty
PERFUMES
Favoured by Smart Women the World Over

Never has freshness and charm been so delicately captured, so irresistibly presented as in these subtle creations by Coty, the very essence of Parisian gaiety and sophistication.

L'AIMANT. An intriguing fragrance for the woman of modern tendencies and taste. In a crystal flacon with gilt and enamel cap, in "Shagreen" case.

LE NOUVEAU GARDENIA The ever-popular fragrance of Gardenia achieves new distinction in this Coty Creation. In crystal flacon with carved glass stopper.

On sale at the leading shops throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

C.I.h.

Strong Cotton Statistical Position

Effective Currency Expansion In Britain

Bombay, June 24

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market review:—

That the Pool should have liquidated some 350,000 bales of July futures in New York in the course of a few weeks and on the completion of that liquidation Julys should advance 23 points, with the trade still short, is indicative of the fundamental strength of the cotton position.

To increased employment, the Soldiers Bonus and a press advertising campaign to popularise cotton summerwear the demand may be traced. Cotton, hitherto and still the poor man's clothing, has been elevated to eligibility as material for "sports suits", "beach suits," "swim suits," and the various bright brevities worn by those exotic creatures nowadays known, we believe, as "cuties". If illustrated American magazines may be accepted as evidence, the world is the brighter as well as the cotton farmer the richer for the movement.

SPOT COTTON DEMAND

And this demand has been running with spot cotton over 12 1/4 cents. The discount for October has narrowed but new crop is still more than half a cent under old. No mill is buying spot at the premium except for immediate use. And it has been widely stated that, to fill demand, further releases of loan cotton may be necessary.

At long last the market appears to be abandoning its view that loan cotton releases were a bear bogey. Obviously the more loan cotton that goes into consumption, the stronger becomes the statistical position.

MONETARY POSSIBILITIES

Regarding the relative merits of New York and Liverpool, we recently received a cable from our Liverpool agents favouring their market on the basis of monetary possibilities. There might be something in this view. Coincident with expanding trade the British Chancellor expanded currency. But as fast as notes went into circulation they were taken up by French Nationals who feared the devaluation of the franc. Should France now either devalue or, alternatively, convince, her own Nationals that she will not devalue, those British notes will be resold and francs bought.

The effect would be an immediate and effective expansion of currency in Britain and, combined with the general exodus of short term money, the lowering of the Sterling Dollar cross rate. In any case on the basis of a cross rate over 5 dollars Liverpool looks, potentially, the better market in which to be long.

A PAUSE

Following what is, after all, a substantial advance there might be a pause. We are of the opinion that any decline of consequence is unlikely for the very adequate reason that throughout the advance longs were unloading. We seldom remember a market movement when there was more evidence of consistent liquidation. Long positions built up during the considerable period when the new crop months were under 10 1/2 cents are now mostly out of the market. There will, of course, be further long liquidation but we doubt whether it will be on a scale sufficient to cause any material reaction.

In quieter markets we advocate purchases.

BULL LIQUIDATION

In spite of considerable profit taking and a certain amount of liquidation on the part of the bull group, the undertone in Bombay has remained firm. Anticipation of a reaction in America has resulted in a slight widening of the straddle during the last few days but the market is the healthier for recent liquidation.

Although there has been no very marked improvement in export inquiry from the Continent and Lancashire a much broader demand has been in evidence from Japan where considerable interest is now being taken in Indian staple styles, particularly Dholleraha and Westerns. With Westerns almost entirely neglected by domestic mills the decline in basis has been sufficient to bring this cotton well into a price range for export.

DEPRESSING FACTOR

A depressing factor in this country, however, continues to be the complete failure of cloth markets to respond to the stimulus of advancing cotton. India is essentially an agricultural country and is most pointedly missing the buoyancy evident in industrialist countries where wage expansion is the tonic. Eventually India will benefit from the higher commodity price levels but meanwhile improvement is slow.

Consequently, domestic mills complain that the disparity between cotton and cloth prices prohibits the purchase of any cotton beyond that for immediate requirements.

Yet in spite of the poor spot demand of the last month, stocks in Bombay have declined 44,000 bales from the peak point of 873,405 bales recorded on the 14th May.

Although the weather map continues to show irregularity in the Arabian Sea current, good soaking rains have been recorded in the Central Provinces, the Berars, Central India and the Broach and Gujarat districts. These rains will allow planting to begin around the normal dates.

In easier markets here we advise purchases of Broach April May.

Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of June 1936 and for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1936, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

For the month of June 1935:

	Rs.
Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	2,80,341
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	3,51,052
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	7,60,004

For the month of June 1936:

	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Suppiy Co., Ltd.	2,42,962
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,20,121
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	6,48,293

For Fiscal year upto June 30, 1935:

	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd	50,15,448
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	55,68,675
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	73,05,417

For current fiscal year upto June 30, 1936::

	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	44,08,219
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	50,11,203
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	77,57,308

Better Year For Egyptian Cotton Growers

High General Yield

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture's final assessment of the 1935-6 cotton crop is as follows:—

	ACREAGE	Production Feddans	Cantars.
Sakel.		297,409	901,137
Other long staples		381,597	1,754,483
Medium staples		5',,14	208,241
Short Staplts		938,285	5,478,537
Total		1,669,005	8,342,398
	Scarto		192,529
	Total		8,534,927

The production figure divided by the acreage gives an average yield of five cantars per feddan. It is generally believed that the acreage returns (which were published in July last and were not subsequently revised) were an underestimate and that actually the outturn per feddan was thus smaller than that indicated. Nevertheless yields in general, and those of the long-staple cottons in particular, have been unusually high. Taking the official acreage figures as basis and calculating from the final ginning returns for the season, the yield per feddan of the principal varieties works out as follows:—

	Cantars	Cantars	Cantors
Sakel	1.95	2.47	3.03
Giza 7	3.54	3.47	4.69
Maarad	3.43	3.90	4.43
Sakha 4	3.17	3.97	4.28
Fouadi	2.05	3.08	4.38
Ashm. and Zag	582	5.67	5.84

The Ministry of Finance estimates the total value of the season's receipts of cotton and cottonseed at Alexandria to date at roughly £E24,700,000, putting the average price of cotton at del.13.65 per cantar and the average price of cottonseed at Pt.63.8 per ardeb. On these assessments the gross value of the total crop (leaving sowing seed out of account) works out at approximately £E25,250,000, which represents roughly £E15 on an average for every feddan planted to cotton. This figure compares with £E11½ per feddan in 1934-35 £E10 1-2 per feddan in 1933-4, and £E11 per feddan in 1932-3. It is impossible to estimate the net farm revenue from the crop, but growers have certainly done better than for many past years, for not only has their income been materially higher but their expenses have been substantially lightened by the abolition (last autumn) of the cotton tax and by a very appreciably reduction in charges in transport, ginning, pressing, &s.

TOTAL SUPPLY

The total supply for the current season on the basis of the above production estimate was 8,911,398 cantars, 376,471 cantars having been carried forward from 1934-5. According to the official returns 6,976,908 cantars had been shipped abroad and 93,709 cantars consumed at Alexandria up to the end of May. No figures respecting the takings of up-country mills and consumption (notably of scarto) in Cairo and the provinces are available. Comparison of the Alexandria receipts from the interior with the final crop estimate suggests, however, that upwards of 250,000 cantars have moved into these channels. On this assumption, the residual supply on June 1 was appreciably under 1,600,000 cantars. In June, July, and August last year exports and local consumption aggregated approximately 1,185,000 cantars.

The official 1936-7 acreage figures will not appear until next month, but many private authorities have already compiled estimates and the consensus of opinion is that the total acreage is from six to eight per cent larger than in 1935-6. Meanwhile a radical change in the distribution of the various Delta growths has undoubtedly taken place, and it is generally believed that the area under Sakellarids has been approximately halved, that the Maarad and Fouadi acreage is also appreciably smaller than last year, but that Giza 7 plantings will be found to have increased by from 50 to sixty per cent.

ASSESSMENT

The following figures represent an average assessment of the areas under the leading varieties, the official returns for the two previous seasons being given for comparison:—

	1934-5 (Official) Feddans	1935-6 (Official) Feddans	1936-7 (Estimated Feddans
Sakel	419,502	297,409	160,000
Giza 7	286,543	269,795	440,000
Maarad	54,437	81,705	60,000
Sakha 4	10,008	27,591	60,000
Fouadi	39,224	31,507	25,000
Ashmr. and Zag	885,547	938,285	1,000,000
Sundries	36,697	22,713	45,000
Total	1,731,958	1,669,005	1,79000

AVERAGE

It is much too early in the growing season to form any useful estimate of production, but the following table, in which estimate average yeilds per feddan in the past three seasons are taken as the basis of calculation, gives some indication of the possibilities, assuming the above acreage:—

	Yeild per Acreage Feddans	Feddan Production Cantars	Cantars
Sakel	160,000	2.82	451,200
Giza 7	440,000	3.90	1,716,000
Maarad	60,000	3.92	235,200
Sakha 4	60,000	3.81	228,600
Fondi	25,000	3.17	79,250
Ashm. & Zag	1,000,000	5.78	5,780,000
Sundries	45,000	4.00	180,000
Total	1,790,000	4.84	8,670,250

Among new varieties grouped under the category of "Sundries" are Giza 12 and Giza 26. The former is recognised as a distinct improvement upon Ashmouni on its spinning merits and is a particularly high-yielding cotton, which on this account is expected to commend itself increasingly in future years to cultivators in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt. Plantings this year are estimated as between 7,000 and 9,000 feddans. Giza 26 is a long-staple variety with qualities which compare favourably with Sakellaridis. It is only just emerging from the experimental stage, but has already impressed spinners very favourably. This year's acreage is probably under 2,000 feddans, but as it is a cotton which has the advantage of a perceptibly higher yield than Sakellaridis it seems likely eventually to enjoy increasing popularity with the grower.

Nahda has been virtually eliminated from cultivation this year, the acreage being estimated at only a few hundred feddans against 5,301 feddans last year, 10,348 feddans the year before, fore that. Plantings of Casulli and 27,117 feddans the year beare also reported insignificant.—M. G. C.

Statistical Position Of Rubber

Increase Of Export Duty In Batavia

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report dated London June 17:—

Since our last Report the Market has again been steady though without any particular activity. The future of the Market continues to be the demand for spot and near Rubber. While some of the more important manufacturers here and in America have been out of the Market for nearly two months—in fact ever since April 28th when the Committee decided to relese an extra 5 per cent for the second half of the year—a very large number of manufacturers seem to be buying their requirements practically from hand to mouth, having allowed their stocks to become exhausted. How much longer the larger manufacturers will be able to hold off the Market it is difficult to judge but with a strong demand for tyres, increased in most countries by re-armament programmes, the time cannot be very far off when the volume of manufacturing buying will materially increase. Meantime speculative demand is still slow though a little more interest has been shown in the forward deliveries during the past few days.

During the period under review the price of Spot Rubber has varied only between 7 3/8d. and 7 5/16d. Prices are unchanged for Spot and June, and 1/16d. higher for farward deliveries.

U. S. STOCKS.

The figures published on Monday this week showed that United Kingdom stocks had declined during the week ended Saturday last by 1,594 tons. This is the fifteenth successive week in which stocks have shown a decline, the total decrease during the period amounting to 29,489 tons.

The Straits North Atlantic Conference which fixes the freight rate from Singapore to New York and other North—Atlantic ports announced on Saturday a cut in the rate from dols. 12.75 to dols. 8 per ton measurement, in force as from Saturday last up to and including 31 August. This may be described as one move in a sort of freight war brought about very largely by Japanese competition. For the time being at any rate it means that it is nearly £1 per ton cheaper to ship Rubber to American than to European ports. Supplies coming forward to Europe where in any case inadequate as we pointed out in our Report last week and this cut in freight to America may tend to increase shipments in that direction, particularly at the lower rate—so far at present advised—is only in force till the end of August.

EXPORT DUTY

A Reuter message from Batavia published on Monday read as follows:—

"At the opening of the Peoples Council to-day the Governor General announced an increase in the export duty on native rubber from five to ten per cent. when individual restriction of native rubber is introduced on January 1, 1937."

From this it may be inferred that the introduction of individual restriction on 1st January 1937 is now definitely decided on. This had been expected from some time.

With shipments at 65 per cent. of quota a duty at the rate of 10 per cent on the basis of 7½d. per lb. will bring in about £1,150,000 to the Dutch East Indies Government.

The figures of the American Questionnaire for May came to hand by cable to-day. We give them below with the usual comparisons with April 1936 and with May last year:—

	May 1936	
Arrivals	35,600	tons
Consumption	50,482	,,
Consumption per working day	2,019	,,
Stock (Manufacturers')	170,867	,,
Stock (Dealers)	77,449	,,
Afloat	48,850	,,
Consumption Reclaimed	10,397	,,
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	20.6	p.c.

	April 1936		May 1935	
Arrivals	40,365	tons	26,866	tons
Consumption	51,897	,,	41,568	,,
Consumption for working day	1,996	,,	1,599	,,
Stock (Manufacturers')	180,216	,,	234,083	,,
Stock (Dealers)	84,012	,,	85,197	,,
Afloat	47,678	,,	44,375	,,
Consumption Reclaimed	10,332	,,	9,938	,,
Ratio Reclaimed in crudes	19.9 p.c.		23.9 p.c.	

* Adjusted by an addition of 7,562 tons on the basis of a special survey by the Department of Commerce, Washington, Rubber Division.

Although consumption at 50,482 tons is 1,415 tons less than that for April, the consumption per working day at 2,019 tons constitutes a new high record. The 2,000 ton mark has only been passed once before, namely in July 1933 when the figure was 2,007 tons.

CONSUMPTION

Total consumption for the first five months of this year is 230,333 tons compared with 219,192 tons last year.

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks outside the regulated area at the end of May, and give below the figures for the last six months:—

	1935 Dec. 31 tons	1936 Jan. 31 tons	1936 Feb. 29 tons	1936 Mar. 31 tons	1936 April 30 tons	1936 May 31 tons
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	28,304	31,195	38,421	29,322	32,200	26,687
Stocks in U.K. (Public Warehouse)	164,140	161,979	156,895	147,602	140,320	130,499
Stocks in U.K. (Manufacturers')	44,692	44,692	44,692	39,216	39,216	39,216
Stocks in U.S.A. (Dealers')	129,438	118,951	104,631	93,744	84,012	77,449
Stocks in U.S.A. (Manufacturers')	166,000	157,421	163,653	173,775	180,216	170,867
Stock Afloat	83,000	84,000	85,000	90,000	83,000	88,000
	615,574	598,238	598,292	573,659	558,964	532,718

The reduction in stocks on the month amounts to 26,246 tons, the greatest decrease being in the stocks in U.S.A., which have not been so low as they now are since August, 1931.

STOCK:—With a total of 127,366 tons United Kingdom stocks showed a decline on the week of 1,524 tons. On Saturday, 15th June, 1935, United Kingdom stocks stood at 170,087 tons.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	13
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	62 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	42
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	85
Consolidated Gas	37
United Light and Power	7
American Tel. and Tel.	168
Western Union Telg.	86
Radio Corp.	11
Chesapeake and Ohio	61
New York Central	36
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	18
Great North Pfd.	37
Northern Pacific Rly.	26
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	59 1/2
Amr. Water Works Com.	24
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	98
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	106
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/2
General Motor	69
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	39
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
Int. Cement	48
Plymouth Oil	14
Socony	13
National Dairy	27 1/2
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	38 1/2
Amr. Celanese	22
Sun Life of Canada	450
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
North Amr. Com.	30
Canadian Pacific R. R.	13
Montgomery Ward	43
St. Regis Paper	5
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	107
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	118
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	116
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	107

Market irregular. Carloadings for the week 97,000 up. Saturday a Holiday. Standard Oil of New York and General Motors strongly recommended.

Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 3.

July	1.00 3/4c.
September	1.01 3/8c.
December	1.02 1/2c.

PRELIMINARY JUTE FORECAST

CALCUTTA, July 4

The following is preliminary Jute forecast for four districts of Bengal and Behar 1936. Midnapore 4,000 acres against 3,000 last year; Rajshahi 87,500 against 75,000 (revised) Dinajpur 63,000 against 55,500 (revised) Dacca 264,000 against 235,000, Bihar 181,000 against 128,400.—A. P.

MUSIC CONFERENCE AT AJMER

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail).

Organization for the forthcoming the All-India Music Conference 1936 has begun in right earnest. Several members of the Working Committee recently visited Bewar with a view to enlist the support of the mill owners.

A special committee with Pt. G. B Kaushik as convener and Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Advocate, as Secretary has been appointed for the collection of donations. Every effort is being made to make the Conference a live one and invitations are being extended to the leading artistes and exponents of classical dancing.

JUDGES FOR MUSIC.

Distinguished scholars of music such as His Highness the Maharaja of Dholpur, several other Maharajas, Professor Sri Krishna Raja Janker and Sir Sultan Ahmed of Patna have been requested to do the favour of acting as judges

Seth Bhag Chand Soni, M.L.A., Raja Sahib Kalvan Singh of Bhinai Seth Gad Mal Lodha, Seth Charpa Lal of Bewar, have each contributed Rs. 500 towards the fund Mr. L. C. L. Griffin, Commissioner, Aimer-Merwara, has kindly consented to be an honorary patron.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

DEPARTURES.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trautenfels of 3924 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Steur sailed for Cochin and Marmagoa in ballast.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy.'s s.s. Alipore of 3241 Reg. tons, Capt. L. Parfill sailed for Basra via Karachi in ballast.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 Reg. tons, Capt. A. C. Miller sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy.'s s.s. Badarpur of 4949 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Sharman sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Hongkong of 6071 Reg. tons, Capt. H. S. Walton sailed for Marseilles, Plymouth, Liverpool, Antwerp, Dunkirk via Port said with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam No. Coy.'s s.s. Jaladuta of 3089 Reg. tons, Capt. H. M. Williams sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Jehangir of 2157 Reg. tons, Capt. P. M. Mirrless sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Aden with passengers and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Cathay of 8746 Reg. tons, Capt. C. B. Roche sailed for London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Hatarana of 4582 Reg. tons, Capt. S. Slightham arrived from Akyab via Colombo, Cochin with rice and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Cathay of 8745 Reg. tons, Capt. C. B. Roche arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Bankura of 1896 Reg. tons, Capt. S. G. Slocombe arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Galle with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. Cabarieta of 2612 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Blythe arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gambhira of 3196 Reg. tons, Capt. H. S. Graham arrived from Bassein via Cochin, Rangoon, and Colombo with rice, timber and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Trautenfels of 3924 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Steur arrived from Hamburg, via Karachi, Kathiawar coast ports with general cargo.

Scindia Steam N. Coy.'s s.s. Jalamohan of 3146 Reg. tons, Capt. F. Cranbhy, arrived from Bassein via coast ports and Cochin with general cargo.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 4-7-36.

S. S. Tarantia (G. T. Co.) for Europe and American ports via Okha

S. S. City of Barcelona (K. N. Co.) for Liverpool via Bedi Bunder.

S. S. New Orleans (L. E.) for Europe and American ports via Aden

EXPORTS

July 4.

S. S. Sudan for London:—134 bags Gr. nut kernels, K. M. Nathoo. 316 bags Linseed, M. Bhutta and Co., 300 bags F. seed, M. Bhutta & Co., 9 bales goat skins, M. Nissim, 50 cases Sandalwood, Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd., 3,003 bags Gr. oil cakes and Lentels, L. Dreyfus and Co. 32 bags myrabollams, R. Ganesh

For Havre—256 bags mustard seed, A. Virji and Co.

S. S. City of Barcelona for Glasgow—2303 bags Gr. nut oil cakes and Lentels, L. Dreyfus and Co.

For Liverpool—6148 bags oil cakes, L. Dreyfus and Co., 3360 bags Gr. oil cakes, L. Dreyfus and Co., 60 bdles Bombay Ducks, M. M. and Co., 32 bags myrabollams, R. Buchabhai, 10100 pkets myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Osaka—100 bales cotton, A. Clayton and Co.

For Kobe:—261 bales cotton, Swastik General Tr. Co., 99 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Schonfels for Hamburg—83 brls empty iron brls, I. Manilal and Co., 154 bales cotton, Capt. Tea Products Ltd.

S. S. Anyo Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton, V. Ladha and Co., 500 bales cotton, N. Manilal and Co., 700 bales cotton, R. Kanji and Co.

S. S. Tarantia for Glasgow—51 Drms. Castor Oil, Bharat Oil Mills, 1260 bags Gr. oil cakes, H. Rawji and Co.

For Liverpool:—640 bags Gr. oil cakes, A. Omerbhoy, 100 bags deer horns, A. Gulamhusein.

S. S. Trekive for London—640 bags Gr. oil cakes, A. Oomerbhoy, 1947 bags Gr. nuts Massoor, S. M. Loggar and Co.,

For Middlesbro—60 bales Hides fleshing, B. Ardeshir and Co.

For Havre—94 bales cotton, V. Bros.

S. S. Takiva Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, N. Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 4.

S. S. City of Hongkong, Agents K. Nixon and Co. from Liverpool—83 cases paper, 12 cases writing ink, 20 kegs Sodium Phosphate, 200 kegs Hydrosulphide of Soda, 440 D/s Sodium Sulphide, 20 cases Disinfecting powder, 11 cases Medecines, 342 bales old newspaper, 160 cases oil Varnish, 39 D/s Paint, 238 kegs Water Paint, 639 D/s Caustic Soda, 500 D/s Flaked Caustic Soda, 23 cases Biscuits, 46 cases Salt, 30 cases Table Salt, 26 cases Provision, 56 cases Soap, 11 cases Toilet Powder, 1079 cases machinery 21 cases Elect. Goods, 27 pkges Cable, 15 D/s Copper wire, 43 cases weights, 14 cases Elect. Fans, 62 cases Cycle parts, 173 cases Beer, 55 cases Whisky, 35 cases wine, 80 bales Exhausted Cloves, 331 cases cotton p. goods, 122 bales cotton p. goods, 24 bags wool tops, 20 bales floor cloth, 135 kegs Alizarine Dyes, 40 D/s Red Lead Paint, 50 bags broken Tiles, 80 kegs Lead Ore, 75 cases Copper wire, 768 pkges Lub. Oil, 33 D/s Grease, 102 bdles Tubes, 200 bdles Steel Sheet Pieces, 64 bdles Steel Bars, 36 bdles Steel Tubes, 50 bales Oxler, 3 Nos. motor cars, 465 bdles motor Covers and tubes, 40 kegs Asphalts, 14 cases Card Boards, 49 crats Glycerin Tins, 140 brrels Pitch, 30 D/s Tar Oil, 40 bdles Steel Wires, 203 bars Steel Channels, 59 bales cotton fents, 132 bales cotton yarn, 68 cases cotton yarn, 36 cases Rayon yarn, 123 crats Tiles, 50 D/s C. I. Cisterns, 110 cases cotton p. goods, 11 bales cotton p. goods, 41 D/s Disinfectant Fluid, 280 kegs paint, 334 bales old newspapers, 97 cases cotton thread, 364 cases Whisky, 450 cases Beer, 107 cases Jam, 10 bags Fire Clay, 417 Single Tubes, 422 bdles Tubes, 150 bdles Galv. Tubes, 210 bags cut nails, 40 bdles Galv. Steel Bars, 72 cases Steel Angles, 176 pkges Sugar Machinery.

From Marseilles—100 bags Almonds, 58 D/s Olive Oil, 12 cases Cheese, 25 cases Castor Oil.

From Port Said—325 bags cotton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 3.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1934-35	Week 1935
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,311	54	7,993	21 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	6,121	106	4,748	64 ,,
Export from U.S. Ports	6,125	74	4,834	72 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,529	5	1,538	17 ,,
Of which to China	47	--	112	-- ,,
Of which to Great Britain	1,410	38	766	10 ,,
Of which to Germany	864	4	424	10 ,,
Stock at New York	--	2	--	7 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	--	1,374	--	1,223 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	--	1,381	--	181 ,,
World's Visible Supply	--	5,535	--	5,266 ,,
Of which American Cotton	--	3,736	--	3,580 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	11,681	199	9,731	154 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,057	22	4,354	12 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

ETHIOPIAN WAR PRISONERS SET FREE

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Consul General for Italy, in Calcutta, has issued the following:

NATIVE PRISONERS SET FREE

Addis Ababa—250 natives of the territorial district of Addis Ababa, who were made prisoners in Harrar, during the last battles, were set free and sent back to their families.

Two other batches of 500 prisoners have very recently been liberated.

Italy restores the prisoners to liberty and to their family after having the sick and the wounded properly cured and nourished. The proclamation terminates exhorting the prisoners to show gratitude when they are again at their homes and have again restarted work in the fields.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Bullish Crop And Acreage Reports

Favourable Weather Seems To Have No Effect

RECORD SALES OF COTTON GOODS

Hedge Selling And Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, July 4.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on favourable weather reports but rallied later on bullish crop estimates and favourable conditions in dry goods market.

It is generally believed that the present lull is temporary and pending the official acreage report the market will remain irregular.

Favourable weather seems to have no effect on the market. Past month, sales of cotton goods were above production with advancing prices and present signs point to continuation of same, with goods market as a whole, in healthiest position since 1924.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market was steady on local support with fairly active buying. Private crop and acreage estimates are bullish and favourable weather have had no effect. Sales of cloth continue on a large scale and much above the production with advancing prices but unless cloth goes into actual consumption, there will be dull markets. The next official acreage report will be issued on the 8th instant. American markets will remain closed to-day.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 9 points with October 11.60 as soon as realising influenced by favourable weather was over prices steadily advanced 18 points from the opening level on trade buying. October was quoted at 11.78 which was the highest level and the market again reacted and closed at a rise of one to five points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 12.49c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.35. There was trade calling but later market eased on speculative realising on favourable weather. There was Bombay selling and uncovering of stopless orders. At this level there was local support trade calling and straddle buying of distant months which met hedging and scattered liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices lost 10 points at 7.18d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet on long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 3 to 12 points and uppers closed 6 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed 2 to 4 points higher but Ashmouni futures closed one to four points down.

EGYPTIAN CROP.

Since my last cable the market has maintained, on the whole, a firm disposition, influenced by the continued strength of spot, the constructive statistical position, and reports of widespread leafworm attack of unprecedented severity for so early in the growing season. Bullish initiative has been lacking, operators maintaining a cautious attitude, but this is largely because trade demand for new crops is still virtually absent, and any signs of an awakening of interest in this quarter would, I think, lead to confident buying states "M.G.C."

A few small orders have been booked from Lancashire this week, but otherwise new business is practically at a standstill, shippers finding it impossible to make offers on any reasonable basis in view of the now scanty supplies.

The spot offtake continues to average 1,600 bales daily, however, half the sales consisting of Ashmouni. Premiums for Ashmouni and Zagora are maintained, and those of long staples are sharply higher on the week.

WORM ATTACKS.

"The extent and intensity of the leafworm attacks throughout Egypt are causing considerable apprehension. Energetic measures are being taken by cultivators under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture officials, but higher temperatures are needed to second their efforts. It must be emphasised that actual damage to the crop may not prove serious, but the second generation of the parasite is due in about a fortnight, and continuation of recent subnormal temperature in the meantime, favouring more extensive infestation, might have grave results.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (2-12 p.m.)	11.78+09
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.60—09
Liverpool October Highest	6.37
Liverpool October Lowest	6.29—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to "bulls" realising to secure profits and reaction due to advance being too rapid. Crop accounts are somewhat better. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary. Lancashire yarn business is healthy with prospects of continuance.

Liverpool.—Market declined on general liquidation and favourable weather news. Bearish temporary.

Liverpool.—Crop prospects improved by break in Western drought areas but any material decline unlikely owing to strength of statistics.

New York.—Good business in dry goods. Bullish estimates offsetting favourable weather. Advise caution pending Bureau Report on 8th July.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Liverpool: Believe, improved weather warrants temporary reaction.

One of their New Friends cabled as under:—

Favourable weather seems to have no effect on Market. Past month, sales of goods above production with advancing prices and signs point to continuation of same, with goods market as a whole, in healthiest position since Nineteen Twentyfour.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 4.

New York market was closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 4.

July	6.77
August	6.65
September	6.50
October	6.37
November	6.26
December	6.24
January	6.24
February	6.23
March	6.22
April	6.21
May	6.21
June	6.19
Middling Spot	7.23
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
October	6.37
January	6.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 4.

July	9.50
October	9.41
November	9.27
January	8.99
March	8.84
May	8.74
June	8.60
Middling Spot	9.73

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.79
Fine	5.94
Superfine	6.09
COMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.75
Superfine	5.90
Choice	6.05
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.77

LINSEED OIL

London, July 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: July sellers 26|1-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 26|-.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.: Sellers 7-3|4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 4.

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 215 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened as expected. There was scattered realising which depressed prices to Rs. 214/8 but under short covering and scattered buying prices advanced to Rs. 215/8, and Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 224. The undertone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened 4 points higher and later on was quoted 6 points up. There was improved buying in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A		224	8 0
Broach A/M		215	8 0
Oomra July		206	0 0
Oomra D/J		194	12 0
Bengal July		188	0 0
Bengal D/J		158	4 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

Bengal Superfine	199/201
Bengal Fine	196/197
Bengal F.G.	193/194
C. P. 1 Fine	215/216
C. P. 2 Fine	212/213
Arvi Fine	212/213
Ellichpur Fine	212/213
Berar Fine	210/211
Khamgaon Fine	210/211
Mulkapur Fine	203/206
Khandesh Fine	196/201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	198/201
Burwah Sanavad	209/211
Mathia	186/191
Broach Fine	224/227
Dhollera	218/220
Punjab/American	224/229
Sindh-American	224/229
Cambodia	264/269
Compta	224/229
Westerns	214/224
Miraj	214/217
Jagadia Ankleshwar	256/258
Surat	259/260
Navsari	268/270
Kampala	347/349
Manza	324/329

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 4

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	185	301.790
Central India	514	276,061
Barsi and Nagar	781	171,549
Hyderabad Gaorani	52	39,784
Berar	97	336,189
Central Provinces	53	93,561
Total Oomras	1,682	1,220,934
Dholera	44	250,786
N W Provinces	124	62,359
Rajputana	333	102,358
Sind-Punjab	211	455,930
Broach	...	385,876
Coompta and Dharwar	1,090	87,555
Westerns-Northerns	666	59,455
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	499	17,570
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,811
Egyptian and African	1,158	222,513
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	5,807	2,891,790

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 2nd July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	53	480,480
Japan and China	7,073	1,246,626
Coast Ports	...	36,719
Up-country by Rail	...	198,261
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	38,196
Total	7,126	2,002,282

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rote 5|8 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 7|8 per cent to 7|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES

London, July 4.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	5.02-1|16
Paris	75.73
Berlin	12.42-1|2
Madrid	36.53
Amsterdam	7.36
Brussels	29.67
Milan	63.75
Berne	15.32-1|4
Prague	120.75

SEEDS.

London, July 4.

Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton: July sellers £11-6-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: July|Aug. sellers £13-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: July|Aug. sellers £13-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull|Con't) c.i.f ton: July|Aug. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay c.i.f. ton: July|Aug. sellers £12-15-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:

July|Aug. nominal per cwt. 6|7-1|2.

C and F Bombay:—

July|Aug nominal per cwt. 6|4-1|2.

C and Karachi:—

July|Aug nominal per cwt. 6|4-1|2.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 4.

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/4
Banks selling T T	264 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	589
Banks buying T T	579
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 3rd instant	5.02 1/4
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 4th instant	7.32 1/2
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/3 9/16
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 3rd instant	75.73
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.69 1/2
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.33 1/2
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.43
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 3rd instant	5.02 3/16
London/Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.36 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 2nd instant	£6-19-1
Gold 3rd instant	£6-18-11
Silver London Ready 2nd instant	19 1/2
3rd instant	19 3/8
Silver London Forward 2nd instant	19 9/16
3rd instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready 2nd instant	45
3rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 2nd instant	11/16 p.c.
3rd instant	11/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 2nd instant	3/4 p.c.
3rd instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

The latest weather report reads as follows:—

Eastern Belt:—Cloudy and warmer.
Central Belt:—Light rains.
Western Belt:—Heavy rain.

FORECAST

Eastern Belt:—Scattered showers.
Central Belt:—Cloudy, Unsettled.
Western Belt:—Party cloudy, showers probable.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 4.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 2d. to £6-18-11 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 75.73. Dollar Sterling Exchange was quoted at 5.02 7/32. London silver declined 1/8d. to 19 3/8d. Montreal Silver futures were 10 to 25 points down and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 3/8.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. Gold market was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	5	3
Ashad delivery	34	5	6
Shrawan delivery	34	5	6
SILVER.			
Ready	48	6	6
Ashad delivery	48	7	0
Shrawan delivery	48	9	0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, July 3

July	44.65—10
September	44.70—15
December	45.00—25

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 4

Bar gold valued at Rs. 48,35,870 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America for the week ending to-day. The total quantity of gold exported since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,74,75,08,27.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 4.

Spot	19-1|2
Forward	19-1|2

LONDON GOLD

London, July 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-19-1 1|2

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, July 4.

July	205.60+10
October	101.70+70
January	200.40+60

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	103/10
3 per cent 1941	104/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/4
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/8
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/0
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	111/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	128/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	110
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/3 declined to Rs. 99/1 to closed at Rs. 99/2. The market was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, July 3.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1940/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 3-7-36	7057000	4354000
Receipts yesterday 3-7-36	5000	3000
Exports to date 1935-36	6125000	4834000
Stock at Ports 3-7-36	1374000	1223000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-7-36	1381000	181000
Stock at Liverpool 3-7-36	716000	647000
Visible Supply 3-7-36	3736000	3580000
Quantity in sight 3-7-36	12311000	7993000
Quantity out of sight 3-7-36	11681000	9731000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 3

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	58 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	1 0 6
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt Ordinary	dol. 13.25
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	22 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Corpn Ord	2 16 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	2 7 0
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	2 18 0
Fanti Investment Trust Co	0 12 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	28 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	99 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ordinary	1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 19 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	104 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	3 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	108 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ordinary	2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0

PRODUCE.

London, July 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Nominal.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels: Nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels: July sellers 32|3.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 6-3|4.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 1

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. state that lower prices attracted some speculative enquiry and buying from the Indian Bazaars but the demand from the latter was less in evidence and the week's decline was largely due to lack of support. The Indian Bazaars were rather inclined to resell and likewise speculators, but Chinese sales were on a small scale. The reviews adds that the tone is uncertain and although the present level may not encourage sellers, any improvement seems dependent upon the revival of the demand from the Indian Bazaars." —Reuter.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

Active Buying In Burma And Power

STEELS AND MILLS QUIET

BOMBAY: July 4.

As pointed out yesterday, there was again active buying to-day in Bombay-Burma and Tata Power Shares.

Investors and a group of Operators were in favour of Burma, Power and Bellapur Shares. Mention of this was made some days ago and these operators are bidding up prices.

Tata Steel and Cotton Mill Shares remained neglected and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. On the whole the tone of the market was good with scarcity of sellers.

The general feeling continues bullish and Bulls are buying confidently hoping for higher prices. Money is cheap and Bulls having a upper hand are likely to realise their prices. But the market is becoming unhealthy and we believe it is subject to sudden set-back.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 10
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	685 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	147 8
100	Central India	251 4
100	Colaba	136 4
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	191 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	53 12
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	225 10
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	121 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	33 4
1000	Sholapur	1775 0
50	Simplex	68 12
100	Swadeshi	178 12
100	Swan	86 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1135 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	115 0
25-50	Central	35 14
500	Imperial	1588 14
125-500	Imp. Conty.	391 4
50-100	India	133 8
100	Reserve Bank	134 8
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 12
160	Gwalior	132 0
100	Indian	543 12
40	Katni Defd.	2350 0
100	Katni Ord.	398 12
75	Okha	288 12
10	Punjab	26 14
100	Shahabad	510 0
70	United	148 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	46 8
200	Oriental	5025 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 10
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	176 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1677 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bom. Tram	160 0
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 4.

Century 145 147 146 148 147
Bom. Dyeing 678 677 680 676 685
Kohinoor 222 225 224 225
Central India 245 246 243 251
New Great 120 121
Simplex 68 69
Swadeshi 175 180 178
Bundi 38 37/10 37/12
I. Cement 545 540 545 541 542 537 540
Punjab 27 26/14
Shahabad 515 519 516 520 513
Andhra 1665 1678 1675 1680 1677
Tata Hydro 179 179/6
Tata Power 1645 1653 1648 1652 1650 1667 1660 1662
Tram Ord. 160
T. Steel Dfd 737 741 738 743 740 742
T. Steel Ord. 183/8 184 183/8 184/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163/4 163/8
Bellapur 206 210 208 211 210 216
B. Steam 306 310
B. Burma 477 483 480 495 492 495

100	Tata Hydro	179 6
1000	Tata Power	1662 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	917 8
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dhond Baramati	102 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandvi Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	103 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	39 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	742 8
30	Tata Steel Ord	184 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	236 4
50	Belapur Sugar	216 4
250	Bombay Steam	310 10
125	Bombay Burma	495 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	167 8
8sh.	B. B. Petrol	5-8-3
50	Bombay Telephone	121 0
100	Indian Bleaching	120 10
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 4
30	Premier Construction	86 0
25	Tata Oil	18 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1600 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	185 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 4.

Yesterday Liverpool market advanced during the early part on American buying influenced by draught reports but later prices eased on realising on reports of rain in Canada. Chicago wheat market was quiet despite smaller crop estimates. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate realising in Linseed. It is said that some 7,000 tons were sold to London. The wheat market was quiet but steady with scattered buying.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	7	10	0
Linseed May	7	4	9
Wheat September	4	7	9
Wheat January	4	11	6
Wheat May	4	11	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 156 Jan. 127 at Cross Rate 5.02 7/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July|Aug. 224—Liverpool July 6.24 Rs 69 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215 Liverpool May 6.19 Rs. 54 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 215—New York May 11.88 Rs. 46 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 7/32.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 3.

September	2.81+01
December	2.68+03
January	2.47
May	2.48+01

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 3.

Broach J/A. Op. 224 3/4; Highest 224 3/4; Lowest 223; Closing 223 1/2.

Broach A/M 1937 Op. 214 1/2; Highest 215; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 214 3/4

Oomra July Op 205 1/2; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 205 1/2; Closing 205 3/4.

Oomra D/J Op. 194 1/2; Highest 194 1/2; Lowest 194 1/2; Closing 194 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 188 3/4; Highest 188 3/4; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 187 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 157 1/2; Highest 157 1/2; Lowest 157 1/2; Closing 157 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd July	8,688
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,585,983
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,352,084
Increase	533,899

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 3

London market—

Standard copper cash	£36 12 6
Standard copper 3 months	£37 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 4 0

Tone: Very steady.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 6, 1936

PROGRESS OF WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Sir Mangaldas Mehta Pays Tribute To Founder And Band Of Workers At Function Held In His Honour

A congratulatory function in honour of Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer of the Wadia Maternity Hospital was held at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, presiding.

Replying to eulogistic references made about him, Dr. Sir Mangaldas paid a tribute to the generosity of Sir Ness Wadia and the enthusiasm of a band of selfless workers who made the Wadia Maternity Home what it is to-day.

Dr. Mehta said that he was specialising on the diet of mill workers and hoped to submit a report on it by next year.

A public meeting was held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on Sunday evening, when an address was presented to Sir (Dr.) Mangaldas V. Mehta, recounting his services to the public through the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital, and congratulating him on his being knighted by the Government.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor, presided.

Prominent among those present on the occasion were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Major S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., Mr. Neville Wadia.

It was stated in the address that through the efforts of Sir Mangaldas, a scheme was put into execution with the financial support by Sir Ness Wadia and the Maternity Hospital was opened in 1922 with only 6 beds.

Gradually it improved and occupied the foremost place among such hospitals.

After speeches were made Sir Mangaldas thanked the citizens of the locality for the honour done to him by them. He said:

In the course of his speech Sir Mangaldas Mehta said:

"I feel it is one of the proudest moments for me to-day to acknowledge with my sincere thanks all the kind words you have uttered in the recognition of my humble work towards the cause of alleviation of the suffering of women and children of this great city. Coming as it does from the group of people who encouraged me from the beginning with their support, throwing off the shackles of prejudice and hatred against hospital treatment, it is all the more gratifying that they have begun to appreciate the good work done in this direction in modern and up-to-date institutions, and to take advantage of it in greater numbers every year.

ORIGIN OF HOSPITAL

Gentlemen, this great institution, the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, which has given scope for all of us to be of service to the suffering humanity, has a great history behind it. Ever since I started my medical career, it has been my constant endeavour to ameliorate the lot of women specially during the trying period of their lives. With that object, and with the little endowment fund that was in my family, in obedience to the promise I had given to my revered father, I started a small venture in the opening of the Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in Hospital which was named after my grand-mother, and I am still continuing there as a servant of that Hospital. In the year 1920, I happened to be appointed on the Midwifery Commission that came out to India under the presidency of Sir Norman Walker to enquire into the facilities for Midwifery training in the Bombay Presidency. At that time I met my great friend and adviser, Sir Ness Wadia, the Mill Magnate and Merchant Prince of Bombay, whom I approached with a scheme to establish a central Maternity Hospital to overcome the inadequate Maternity Training given to Medical students in Bombay. There were then many doubting Thomases who pooh-poohed the idea of starting a Maternity Hospital and conducting it successfully.

Inspite of this, Sir Ness Wadia very kindly and generously approved of my scheme, and that is how the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Home was established on a temporary footing with six beds in a building at "Suparibag Road." My thanks are due to the band of selfless workers at that time who gave me their helping hand in organising this Hospital.

SIR NORMAN'S TRIBUTE.

It will not be out of place for me here to refer to the fact that this Hospital has been growing from day to day and all the beds are fully occupied. Such an eminent authority as Sir Norman Walker paid a glowing complement to this Institution by declaring before the General Medical Council of England and Wales that the establishment of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital in Bombay has made the other Hospitals of the world look for their laurels elsewhere. Sir Norman Walker remarked that Bombay had in the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, the best Maternity Hospital he had seen anywhere, which dealt with an even larger number of cases than the Rotunda in Dublin.

All the success that has attended the efforts of the Hospital Authorities has been due not a little to the keen interest evinced by the women of the labouring classes who had taken advantage of its treatment from time to time.

MILL WORKERS' DIET.

At present Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I have started an enquiry into the diet of the Mill Workers i.e. particularly in the north of the island, and have enlisted the co-operation of the Director of Information, Social Service League and trained Social Workers from the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and others interested in this problem, and hope to submit a report, if possible, by the beginning of next year, so that men like Sir Ness Wadia and other Millowners may know exactly the state of affairs with regard to Nutrition problem of the Mill Working class, about which His Excellency the Viceroy has been taking a keen interest and moving in the matter.

Sir Mangaldas Mehta

PILGRIMS BATHE IN GANGES

Lunar Eclipse Observance At Benares

BENARES, July 5.

Despite heavy rain two lakhs of pilgrims, mostly villagers, bathed in the Ganges at the time of the lunar eclipse. Owing to the great rise of the Ganges special arrangements to save pilgrims from drowning were made. Rain continues throughout the night and it has not yet stopped. The rush of pilgrims at the ghats is continuing. Elaborate police arrangements were made and one thousand volunteers rendered service.

Two women who were found missing at Kashi Railway Station on the occasion of the last solar eclipse have not yet been traced. Owing to this incident special police arrangements were made at railway stations to watch undesirables.—Reuter.

DROWNING FATALITY IN KASHMIR LAKE

SRINAGAR, July 4.

A party of three Europeans arrived here yesterday and put up at Nasim Bagh with Mr. Bavington.

Accompanied by their host, the party went after tea at about 7/ 0 in a shikara without any boatman, for a bath in Nasim Bagh lake. While bathing, one of the three, named Mr. A. Bury, of the Mission Dispensary, Nautanna, U. P. who was a poor swimmer was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue him, but without avail. His body was recovered at about 9/30 p.m. and was taken to the mission hospital. The burial takes place today at 6/30 p.m.—A. P.

Acharya Roy Leaves For Calcutta

MADRAS, July 4.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy and Mr. S. P. Mukherjee who had been to Bangalore to attend the meeting of the Indian Institute of Science, returned to Madras yesterday and left for Calcutta last night.

They are expected in Bangalore again during the third week of August next to attend the quarterly meeting of the Science Institute.—United Press.

STARVATION IN KHULNA DIST.

Peoples' Desperate Struggle Against Hunger: Need For Immediate Relief

The Secretary, Bharat Sevasram Sangha writes:—

The famine in the Satkhira Sub-Division in the District of Khulna is daily becoming more and more acute. Reports of acute distress of the interior villages involving a vast population numbering about 2 lacs, have reached us from our own workers, who have been carrying on relief work there for three months.

People are flying away in desperate struggle with hunger, leaving behind their near and dear ones. Thus thousands of women, children, old and invalids have to go without food for two or three consecutive days and they have mostly been reduced to a horrible state of emaciation.

In their acute hunger, they consume all sorts of uneatable vegetables and leaves of trees. As a result, cholera has been ravaging the village population.

We, from the Bharat Sevasram Sangha, have undertaken to relieve these distressed population from March last and been doing our level best to cope with the situation. But our fund is quite insufficient to supply even the minimum weekly doles of rice to such a huge population. Besides clothes, medicines and diet also are urgently needed.

FERVENT APPEAL FOR HELP.

Under the circumstances we can but forward our fervent appeal, on behalf of the starving millions of Khulna (Bengal), to the generous public without whose kind and liberal donations it is practically impossible to carry on such an existensive and long-protracted relief work, which will have to be continued uptill the end of October next.

We specially approach to the numerous friends, patrons and sympathisers of our Sangha in different provinces of India and Burma to come forward with their mite to help the Sangha to carry on this huge relief work.

Donations in coin or in kind will be thankfully acknowledged under the following address:—Acharyya Swami Pranabananda, President, Bharat Sevasram Sangha 211, Rash Behary Avenue, P. O. Ballygunge, Calcuttta.

RANI'S TRIBUTE TO MEN'S DILIGENCE

(By Telephone).

POONA, July 5.

'In our zeal to emancipate women let us not underestimate the part played by men," declared the Rani Saheb of Phalton, presiding at the 20th Anniversary of the Women's College.—A. P.

HILLOCK SLIDING DOWN

Danger To Traffic On Ootacamund-Mysore Road

OOTACAMUND, July 4.

A hillock measuring 100 feet in height and 4 acres in area on the Ootacamund-Mysore Road is in the immediate danger of sliding down into the valley below, says a report just received here.

The hillock, which is covered with a carpet of green grass and little bushes, is 22 miles from here. The R. L. Mully District Board has inspected the site and submitted report to the authorities. The authorities are watching the situation.

The danger of the hillock sliding down into the valley below, has been caused by the recent rains and storm, which have made the soil loose.—United Press.

FAMOUS SWINGING BRIDGE COLLAPSES

The De Havilland Arch At Seringapatam

MYSORE, July 3.

One of the chief attractions for the tourist in Mysore and a marvel of bridge engineering has been lost for ever. Authoritative information received says that the famous swinging arch at Seringapatam, known as the De Havilland Arch which withstood all weathers for more than a century and a quarter, collapsed yesterday.

The details of the arch-construction are interesting history.

Tippu Sultan projected a bridge over the Cauvery and De Havilland, a well-known French Military Officer, who afterwards served as Chief Engineer in Madras, proposed the construction of a brick arch, the span greatly exceeding anything that had at that time been attempted. But his design was set aside as visionary. He therefore resolved to demonstrate its practicability and thus built a great arch of hundred and twelve feet-span across the garden attached to his own house, where it had stood till now as a monument of his skill. The arch was situated near the Dungeons and provided a great attraction for the tourist not only for its interesting vibrating quality but on account of its swinging to and fro when one got upon it.

The cause of the collapse is under investigation by the authorities concerned.—"Hindu."

IN MEMORY OF KING GEORGE V

Collector To Preside Over Public Meting At Poona

POONA, July 5.
(By Telephone).

To consider preliminaries to commemorate the memory of His late Majesty and devise ways and means for raising the necessary funds to establish a memorial, a meeting of prominent persons is to be held to-morrow evening. The Collector of Poona will preside.

A meeting of prominent citizens will be held on July 13, the Commissioner, Central Division, presiding, to consider the suggestions, decide what action to take and appoint a committee to raise funds. An infirmary, medical college, museum and hospital are among the suggestions made.—A. P.

London County Council Ban On Indians

DR. KATIAL EXPOSES DISCRIMINATION

Organises Protest Against Debarring Indian Doctors

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, June 27,
(By Air Mail).

In my last dispatch, I referred to the experiences of certain Indian students who applied for admission to the British Post Graduates' Hospital at Hammersmith. Since then I have been able to gather further information on the subject.

Recently two Indian students, who had taken medical degrees (one M.R.C.P. the other F.R.C.S.) applied to the authorities at this hospital to be admitted to do the post graduate course. When their applications were rejected, they made representation to Dr. C. L. Katial, the deputy mayor of Finsbury and Chairman of the Finsbury Borough Council's Health Committee. Dr. Katial has been a member of several Medical Associations in Great Britain. Until a few years ago, he was a member of the British Medical Association, which is the strongest and biggest organisation of the medical profession. The organisation, which is important next to the British Medical Association is the National Union of County Officers. The three other organisations which carry on activities for and on behalf of the medical profession are the Medical Practitioners' Union, the Indian Medical Association and the Socialists' Medical Associations. Fortunately, at the present moment, Dr. Katial is a member of all these four organisations.

BAN ON INDIANS?

On May 24 last, Col. Proctor, a retired I.M.S. Officer, who was formerly attached to the Calcutta Tropical School, addressed the members of the Socialist Medical Association, on the Post Graduate Medical School at Hammersmith, its history, development and the type of work done in the school. In the course of his speech Col. Proctor referred to the post graduate course and pointed out that 419 students were taking advantage of the facilities. Englishmen naturally topped the list of this number, which was followed by Indians, the next largest number. He said that there were 64 Indian students. Dr. Katial therefore asked the lecturer, if it was a fact that in view of what Col. Proctor had said in the course of his speech, the School had been started for the purposes of training doctors belonging to the Empire and whether India, a part of the Empire, was represented on its Governing Body. Col. Proctor assured Doctor Katial that the Secretary of State for India was representing India on the Governing Body and Indian students were eligible for training.

Following this, Dr. Katial asked Col. Proctor whether Indian students were debarred from the appointments of house physicians and house surgeons for gaining experience after taking British medical degrees, such as M.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S. To the surprise of his audience, Col. Proctor admitted that Indian students were not given these posts.

WILD ALLEGATIONS.

His reasons were that Indian students did not know how to behave themselves and therefore, the authorities had turned down the applications of Indian students. The Colonel, when pointed out by Dr. Katial that if a particular student did not behave himself, the Governing Body had a remedy of dismissing that student, replied that that was possible, but the authorities had not felt to take that view. He then made special references to Mahomedan students, their attitude towards women, a matter to which Doctor Katial took strong exception. "You have no right to make generalisation," answered back Dr. Katial.

Following this there was a long argument between the Colonel and Dr. Katial, who had the support of other members of his Association. Col. Proctor eventually wanted evidently to get out of the nasty corner in which he had found himself. He told Dr. Katial, "But we have a Persian for this Course!" This made the audience laugh, since it was clear that the authorities had admitted a student who was not a British citizen and that there was no difference in the temperament of a Persian in comparison with an Indian Muslim. When the Colonel was ridiculed on this account he finally told his listeners that the decision not to admit Indians was the decision of the London County Council, of which Mr. Herbert Morrison is the leader.

PROTEST AGAINST BAN.

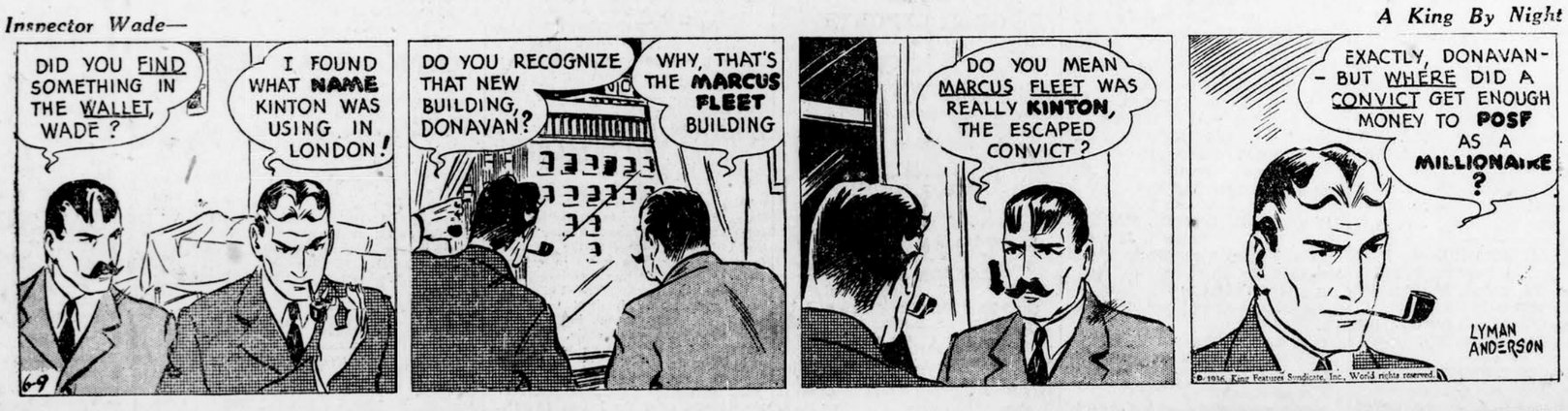
In view of Col. Proctor's statement, Dr. Katial took the earliest opportunity of discussing the matter with the members of the National Union of County Officers. This is an old organisation, with a membership of over 15,000. Dr. Wattstchin, a member of the Middlesex County Council, is its President and two Indians, including Dr. Katial, are on its Executive. This organisation is influential as it acts, more or less, as a trade union of British doctors. At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Thursday last, following a representation by Dr. Katial, several members deprecated the decision of the London County Council and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That this Association having had its attention drawn to the practice of debarring Indian doctors from resident appointments (for the purpose of extending experience in up-to-date methods in medicine to doctors all over the Empire) in the recently opened post-graduate Medical School at Hammersmith, places on record its strong disapproval of the introduction into the administration of the London County Council of such practice whereby discrimination is being exercised on the grounds of colour; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Rt. Hon. Lord Snell, Chairman of the London County Council, to the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, leader of the London County Council, and to Mr. Somerville Hastings, M.S., F.R.C.S., the chairman of the Hospitals and Medical Services Committee, deploring such practices, particularly at a moment when every effort is being made to engender unanimity and a better understanding amongst all races of the British Empire; and that they be requested to immediately issue

(Continued on page 8)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*


DID YOU FIND SOMETHING IN THE WALLET, WADE?
I FOUND WHAT NAME KINTON WAS USING IN LONDON!
DO YOU RECOGNIZE THAT NEW BUILDING, DONAVAN?
WHY, THAT'S THE MARCUS FLEET BUILDING
DO YOU MEAN MARCUS FLEET WAS REALLY KINTON, THE ESCAPED CONVICT?
EXACTLY, DONAVAN- BUT WHERE DID A CONVICT GET ENOUGH MONEY TO POSE AS A MILLIONAIRE?
69
LYMAN ANDERSON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.